VOLUME LVII NUMBER FIVE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

MAY, 1930

CONTENTS

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN FULL COLOR

Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel
With 80 Illustrations WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Scenes in the Fortunate Isles
12 Natural-Color Photographs

Where Streets Are Carpeted with Flowers
13 Natural-Color Photographs WILHELM TOBIEN

An Elysium for the Beauty-Seeking Traveler
14 Natural-Color Photographs

Hunting for Plants in the Canary Islands
With 38 Illustrations DAVID FAIRCHILD

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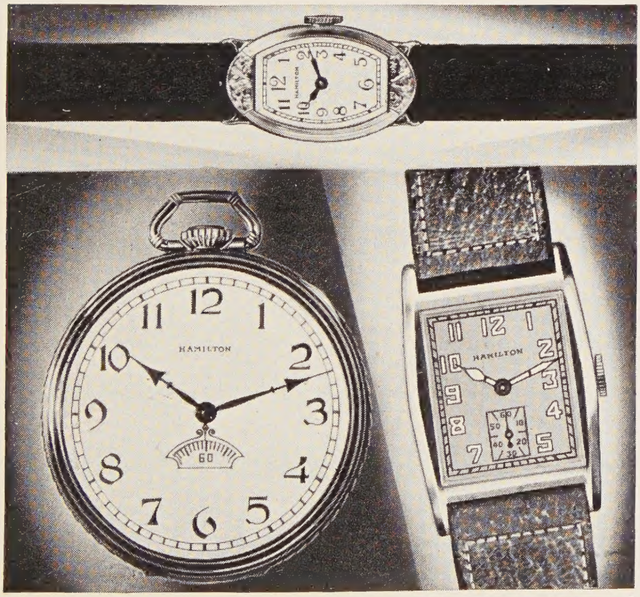

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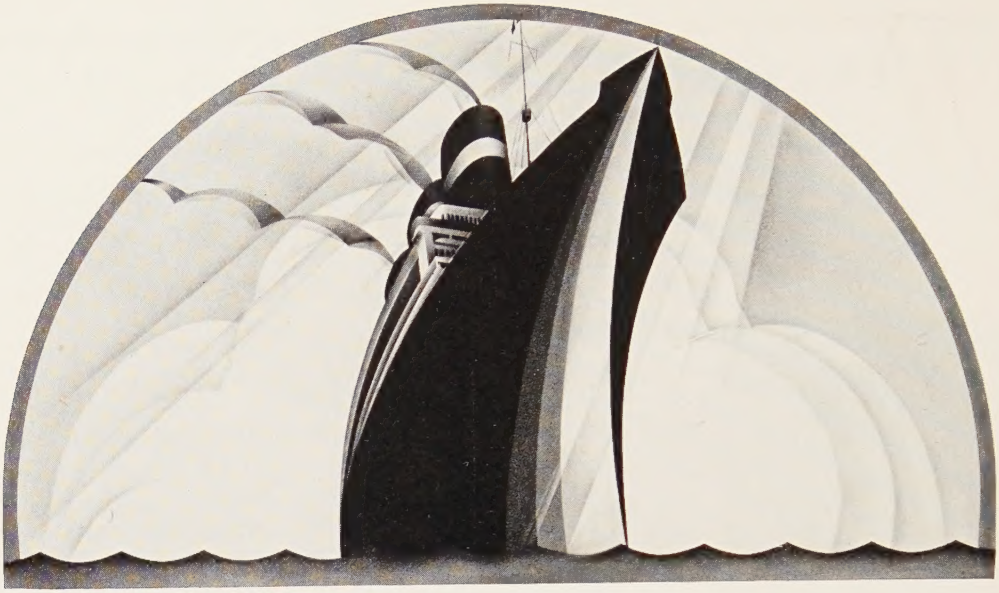

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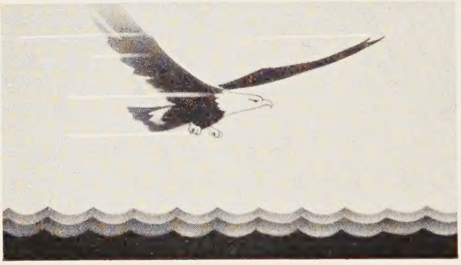

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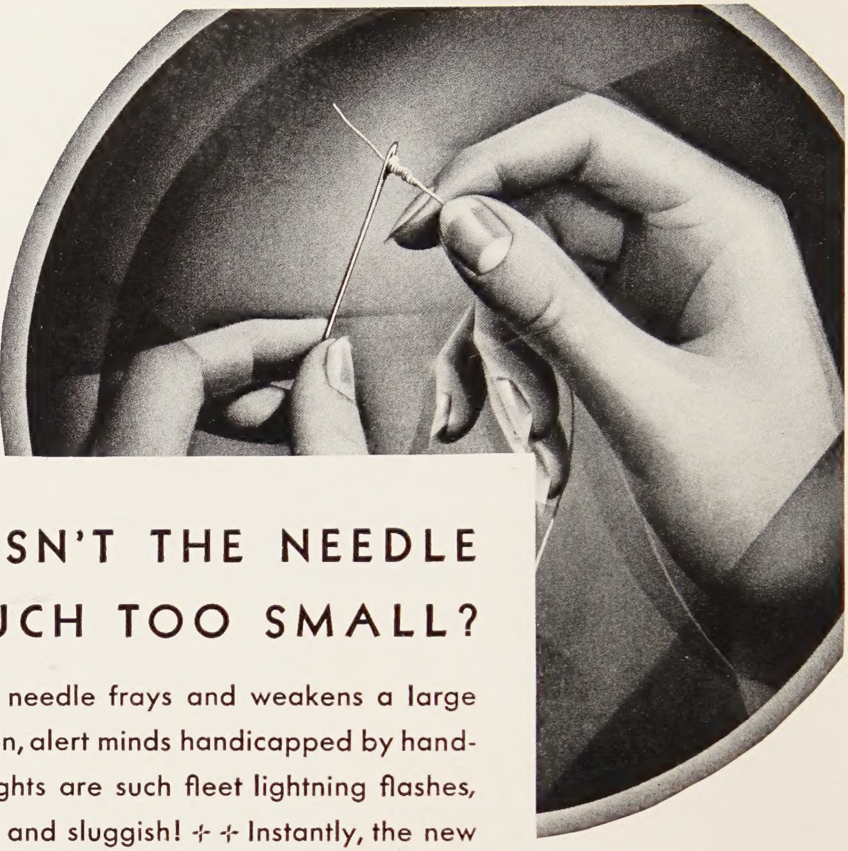

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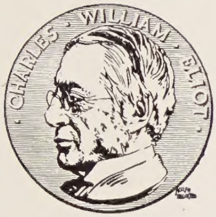

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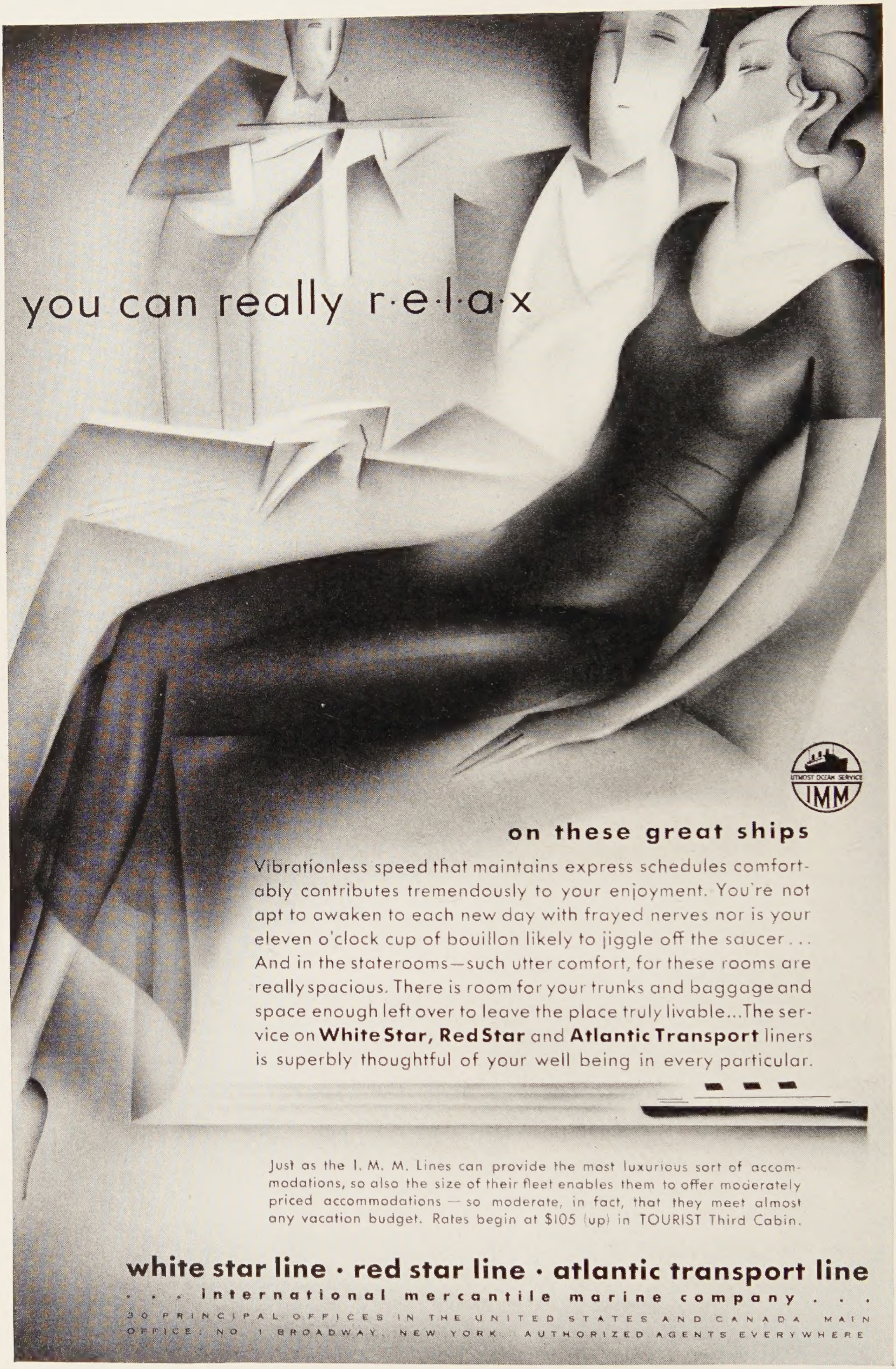

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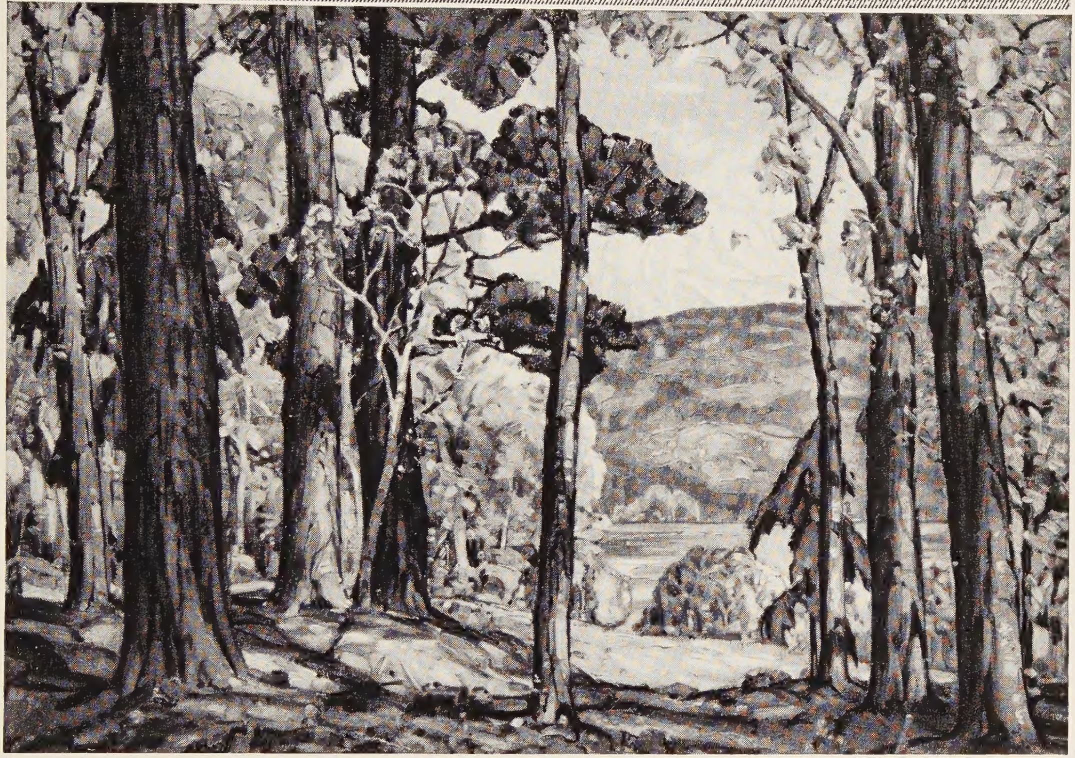

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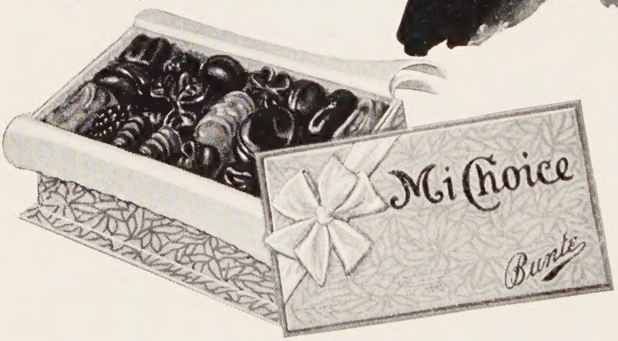

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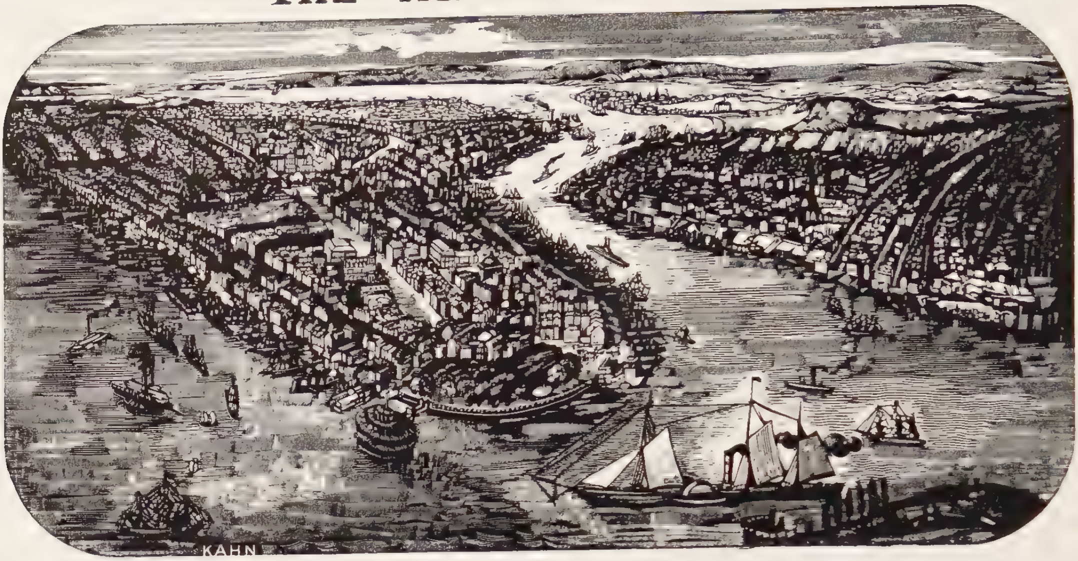

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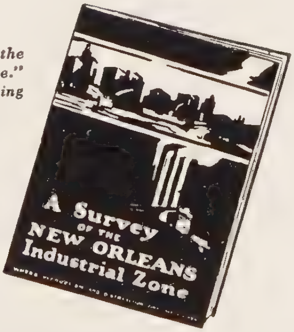

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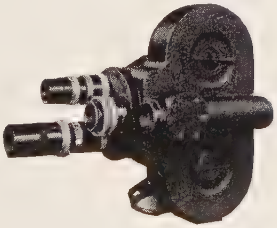

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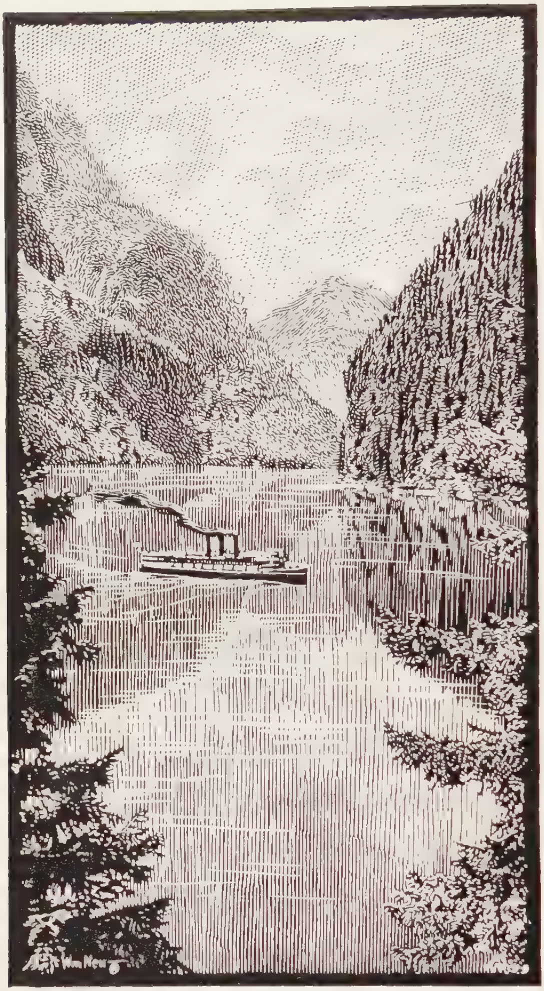

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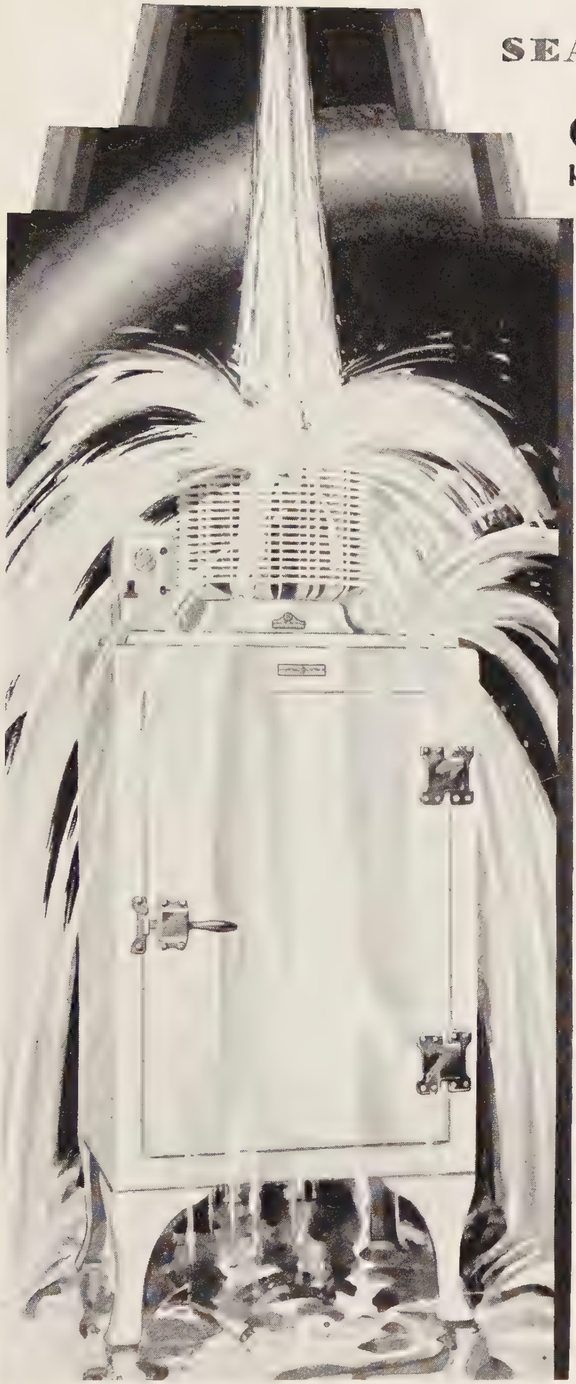

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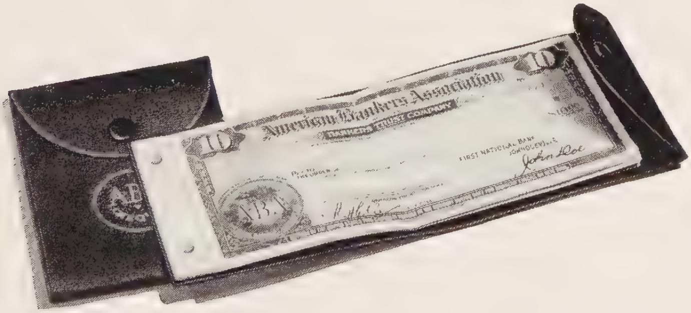

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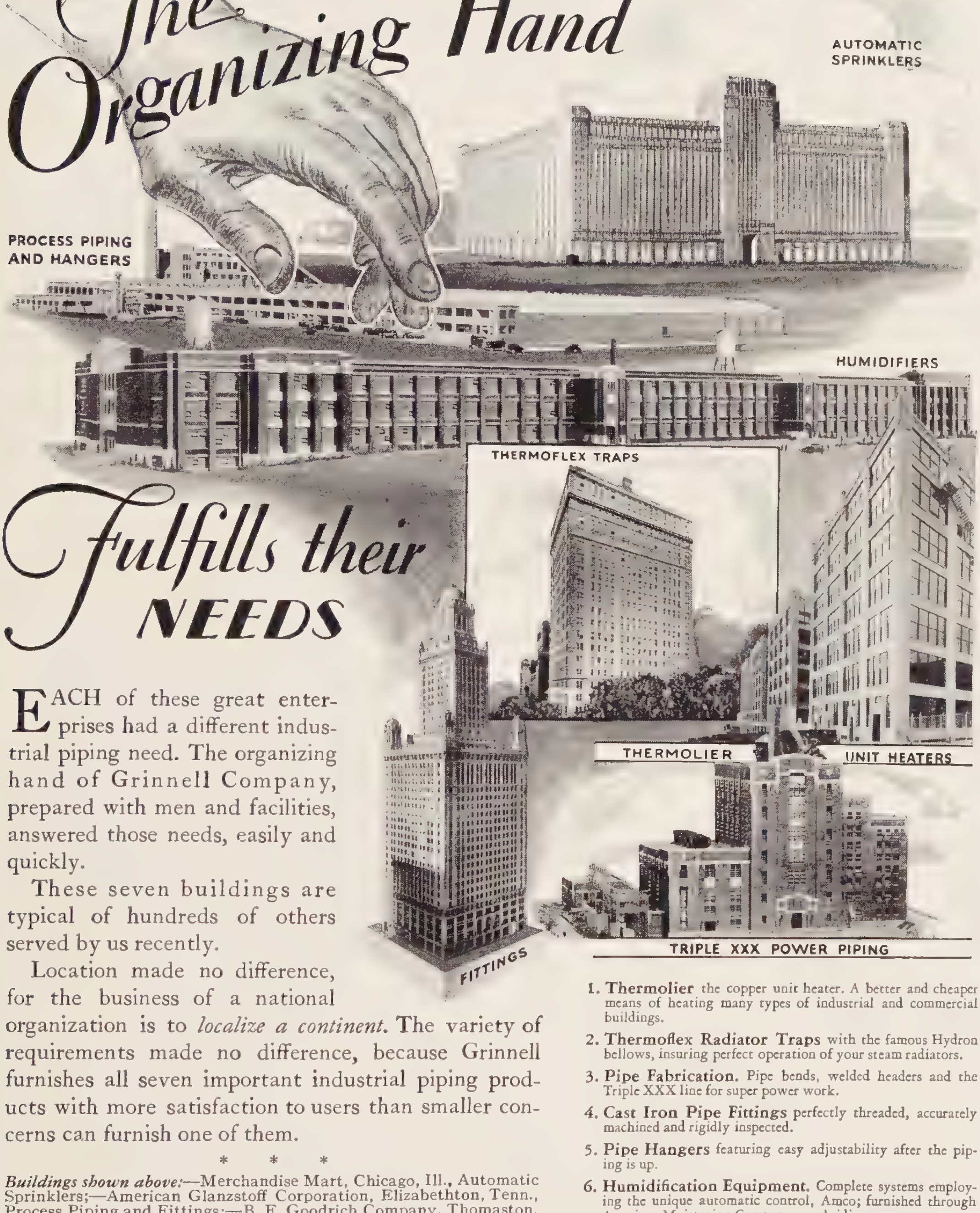

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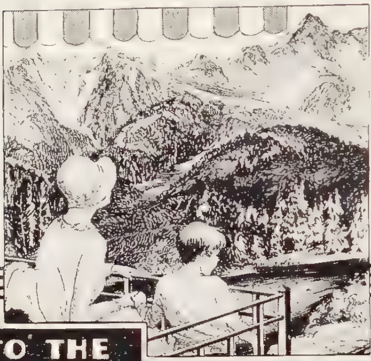

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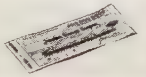

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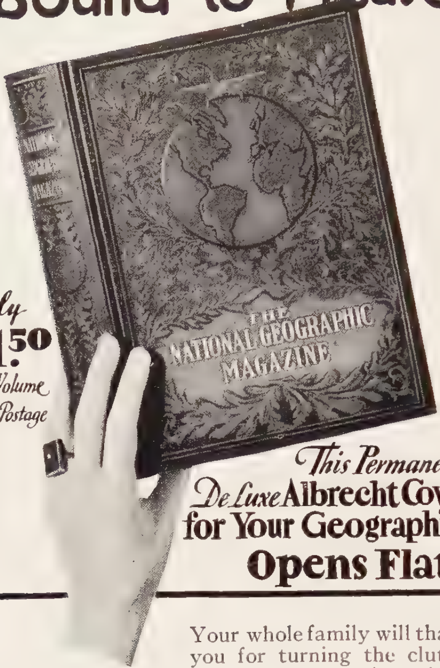

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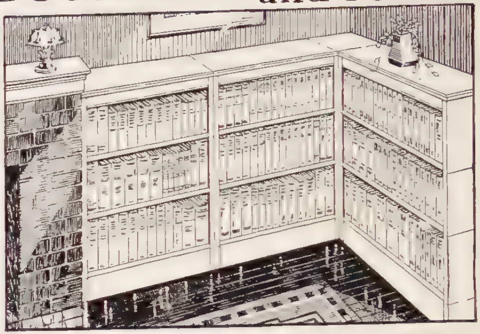

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It's not how *much* you want, but how much you *want* it. A worried mother may want only a tiny roll of sterile gauze—but she wants it in a hurry. And the Druggist sees that she gets it.

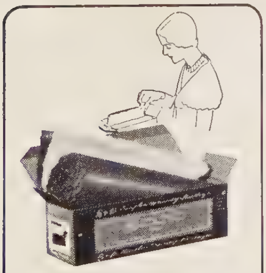
The Druggist renders lots of service like that. It costs him lots of money; but most people take it so for granted that he is seldom repaid even in thanks.

How often do you stop to think how much you owe your Druggist—not his bill, for you try to remember to pay that—but all the things he does *for nothing?*

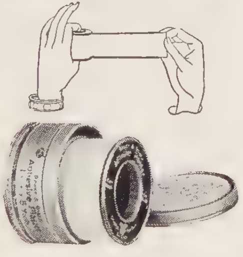
How much easier you are in your mind—especially about accidents . . . about things happening to the children—just because you know that the Druggist is at the other end of your telephone!

Isn't it comforting to know that among the thousands of articles that he keeps always ready for you, are the ever-dependable products of Bauer & Black?

For thirty-five years the name of Bauer & Black has been a warrant of quality. Today this old house is one of the foremost producers of surgical dressings. Your Druggist knows these things. And he sells the products of Bauer & Black because he likes to sell the *best.*



Bauer & Black Sterile Absorbent Cotton in the Handy Package. Soft, fluffy, highly absorbent



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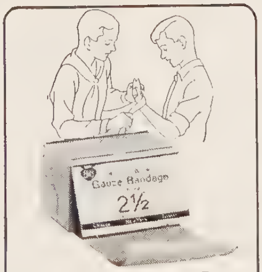
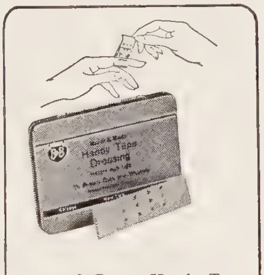


Bauer & Black Sterile Gauze Bandages, in sealed cartons. Frayless edge prevents raveling



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At the right:—General Wm. T. Sherman Memorial, Central Park, New York. Augustus St. Gaudens, Sculptor. McKim, Mead and White, Architects. Pedestal of Stony Creek Granite.

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1836 – 1914
1838 – 1900

Above:—The White Memorial presents Stony Creek Granite and Bronze in a beautiful combination. The illustration but faintly shows the unusual veining and mottling in the granite. Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

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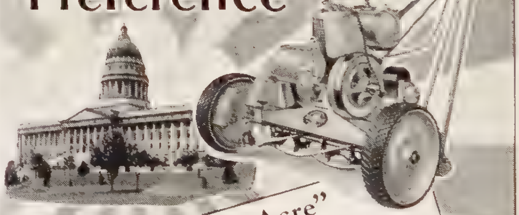

The Jacobsen "4-Acre" Power Lawn Mower

Tests of many years have established the emphatic superiority of Jacobsen power mowers. The "4-Acre" heavy-duty mower, fitted with rubber-tired wheels and sickle-bar attachment for weed eradication, auto-type differential and separate clutch control of 24-inch cutting reel and traction unit, leads the field for use on large estates, or for parks and cemeteries. A single demonstration—which will be gladly given on your own premises—sweeps aside all doubt as to its speed, economy and matchless efficiency.

Other Popular Jacobsen Models

The "Junior," a 19-inch, small power model; the "Estate," a roller-driven mower of 24 and 30 inch widths, and the celebrated Jacobsen Putting Green Mower. Write for beautifully illustrated catalog. 8-30

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New York Office, 507 W. 56th St.

Now KELVINATOR brings you 4 way cold

1. *Automatic* Fast Freezing
2. *Automatic* Super-Fast Freezing
3. *Automatic* Cold Storage
4. *Automatic* Cold for Foods

TODAY'S buyers of electric refrigeration see in the new Super-Automatic Kelvinator, the same basic dependability that has characterized Kelvinator over a period of 16 years.

But they are discovering, in addition, a whole new series of sound advancements that literally transform the convenience and usefulness of electric refrigeration in the home.

There is no basis of comparison by which you may judge the new Super-Automatic Kelvinator.

For no other electric refrigerator has yet approached the marvelous four-fold service of the de luxe Kelvinator—in automatic super-fast freezing of ice cubes and desserts—in scientifically correct cold uniformly between 40 and 50 degrees in food compartments—in unusually fast freezing of ice and desserts—and in its unique cold storage compartment with below-freezing cold for keeping meats, fish, game, frozen fruits and other frozen delicacies.

It is more than a coincidence that in thus broadening the service delivered by electric refrigeration, Kelvinator and the entire Kelvinator dealer organization are now enjoying the most tremendous volume of sales in their history.

Knowing that Kelvinator's great resources bring these exclusive advantages to you at no advance in price, you are well advised to inspect the complete new Kelvinator line before making any investment in electric refrigeration.

Features noted above are standard on the 12 beautiful new Super-Automatic Kelvinators—with the exception of Cold Storage Compartment, exclusive to de luxe models. See them at your nearest Kelvinator showroom. Purchase on easy terms through Kelvinator's attractive ReDisCo monthly budget plan.

Kelvinator Corporation, 14258 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.
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to dissatisfied shavers

A FREE trial test is the method we've employed to introduce Palmolive Shaving Cream. For if it *is* all we claim, we win new users to it. 86% of the men who have tried Palmolive Shaving Cream abandon all other methods for it.

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129 times they rejected their own formulas. The 130th time they were successful. Their idea was to make a shaving cream in which olive oil would play a prominent part in easing the action of the blade. Five great advantages result.

1. Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
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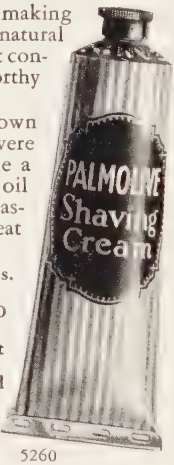
4. Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for shaving.
5. Fine after-effects due to palm and olive oil content.

Are they what you are seeking? Then won't you make our test?



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7 SHAVES FREE

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Is the estate you will leave sufficient to do for your family all you would like? If not, do you know how you can increase it immediately? How you can make sure of leaving them enough money for their needs?

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If interested, cut this out, write your name across it, mail to Inquiry Bureau, 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass., and receive our booklet, "This Matter of Success."

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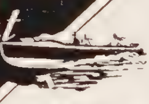
OVER SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS IN BUSINESS

This CATALOG *tells how to Select the Right* OUTBOARD *For Your* BOAT



Answer all your outboard questions from the pages of this handsome new Caille Catalog. Here is the information you need to make the right selection of power for your boat—full data on hulls, engines, speeds, etc.

CAILLE RED-HEADS have electric starting *plus* MULTI-FLEXIBLE CONTROL

Your boat will handle like an automobile when it's powered with a Caille Red Head. Here is the only outboard motor in the world that gives you electric starting, plus Multi-Flexible Control. Start it in neutral, back out of the slip, shift to slow, trolling, or high speed at the touch of a hand! Full ball bearing construction throughout gives smooth operation, long life and low oil consumption. New big free catalog, handsomely illustrated, tells how to get more fun out of boating. WRITE FOR IT!

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Gentlemen: I want real automobile control for my boat. Please send me the Caille Catalog that tells how to get it.

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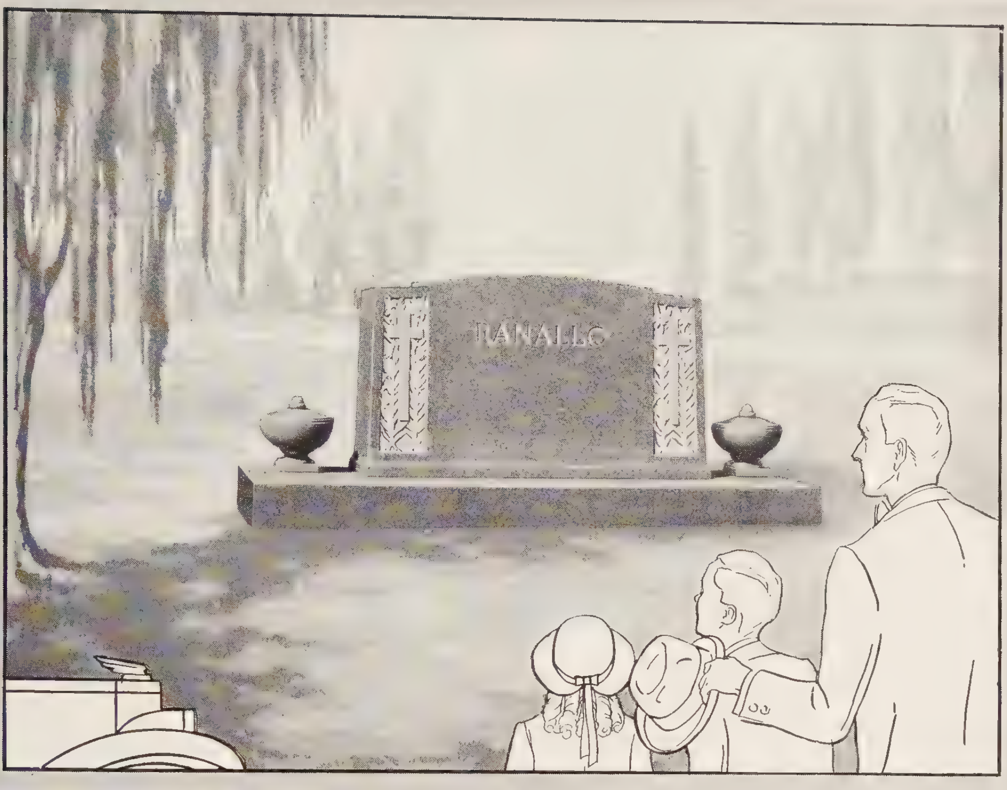

Illustration shows an example of carved and polished Rock of Ages

As the tapestry of Life is woven, there comes to each of us the urge to personally select an appropriate memorial that will imperishably enshrine our highest ideals and noblest achievements . . . By specifying Rock of Ages, one is assured of a tribute in keeping with family ideals and traditions, for this unblemished blue gray granite bears a certificate of guarantee. *How to Choose a Memorial*—a booklet replete with illustrative suggestions will prove helpful and we invite you to send for a free copy.

ROCK OF AGES

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ROCK OF AGES CORPORATION . . . . BARRE, VERMONT

Without obligation, please send me your FREE booklet "How To Choose A Memorial."

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Above: Coldwell "L-Twin" Motor Lawn Mower and Roller. Mows and rolls simultaneously 4 to 6 acres a day. With gang units attached it cuts a 60-inch swath, ten acres a day on one gallon of gasoline

Of rugged construction throughout

LONG life and utmost dependability are built into every fiber of Coldwell motor lawn mowers and rollers. Equipped with twin-cylinder motors, these machines deliver abundant power—adequate to every emergency—cutting on steep grades and in rank or tough grasses. More than 30 years of experience in building power-driven lawn mowers are embodied in their design and construction. Mow and roll simultaneously. They run, steer and stop to just about perfection. Simple and economical to operate. Reasonable in price.

Four models to choose from. Inspect them at your local Coldwell dealer and arrange for a demonstration on your own grounds. No obligation. Literature on request.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, Newburgh, N. Y., U. S. A.
In Canada—Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph
Manufacturers of DEPENDABLE Lawn Mowers
HAND, HORSE, GASOLINE, ELECTRIC

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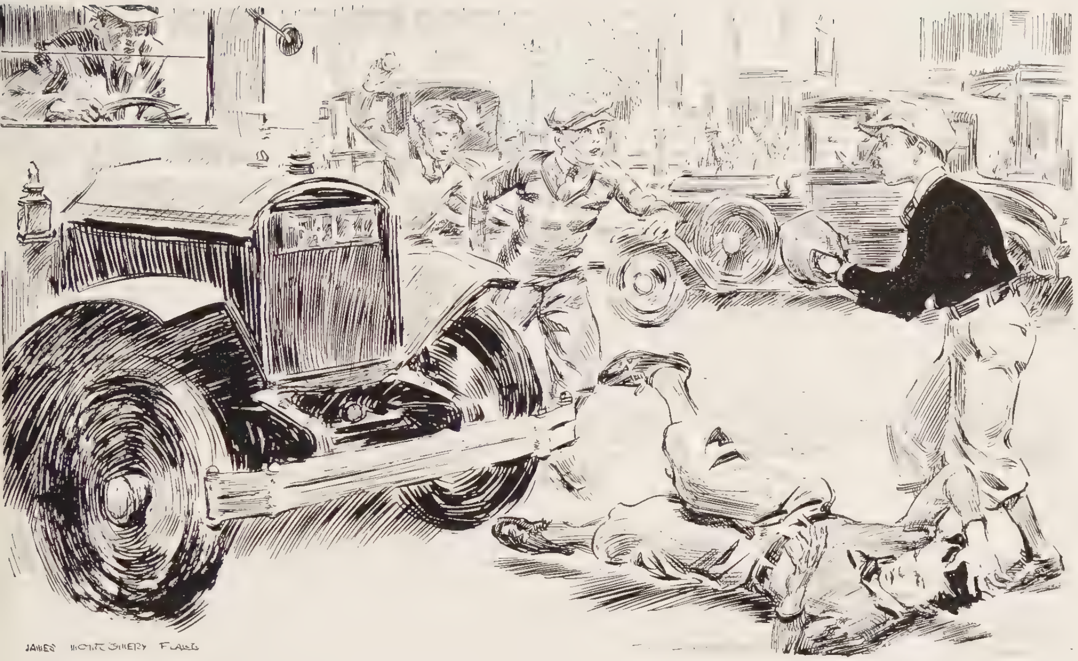
YOSEMITE
& MARIPOSA BIG TREES



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Help the Healthy

More children between five and fifteen are killed by accidents than by diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, appendicitis and measles—combined

MANY of the boys and girls who are killed by accidents are daring, adventurous, fun-loving, bubbling over with high spirits, ready to take chances, heedless of danger.

If children are not provided with proper playgrounds they will play in the streets—where most accidents happen. If they haven't been taught watchfulness on streets and highways, they are in danger every time they leave the house.

Twenty thousand children under 15 were killed last year by accidents—nearly 30 per cent of them by automobiles; the rest by drownings, burns, the careless use of firearms, falls and other causes.

You guard a delicate child instinctively. Guard the healthy one thoughtfully. Teach him that only he can protect himself against dangers greater than disease.

People who have not learned reasonable caution in childhood are likely to continue to be heedless in later years. Eighty thousand people, 15 years of age or over, were killed by accidents last year. Falls on stairs or from rickety stepladders, chairs, boxes and window sills cause thousands of deaths at home.

Accidents are the sixth greatest cause of death for people of all ages; the first cause of death among children from 5 to 15.

Send for Metropolitan's booklet on accident prevention. Ask for Booklet 530-N. Mailed free upon request.

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

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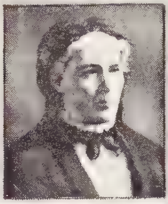
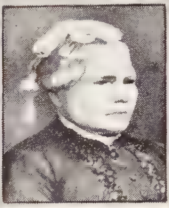
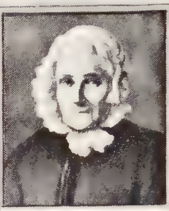
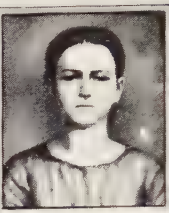
MOTHER'S DAY

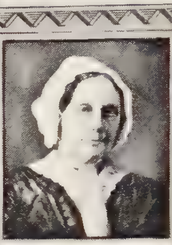
MAY 11TH.

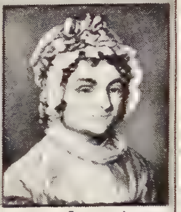

MARY HILL WILLARD
Mother of Frances Willard

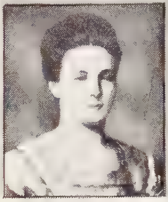

MARGARET CARNEGIE
Mother of Andrew Carnegie

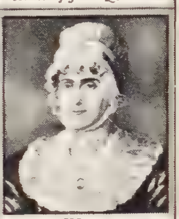

SARAH BUSH LINCOLN
Stepmother of A. Lincoln


VICTORIA COOLIDGE
Mother of Calvin Coolidge


ELIZA T. FOSTER
Mother of Stephen Foster


ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS
Mother of John Q. Adams


MARTHA B. ROOSEVELT
Mother of T. Roosevelt


MARY WASHINGTON
Mother of G. Washington

MOTHERS FAMOUS PEOPLE REMEMBER

Whitman's
Sampler
Chocolates & Confections.

Whitman's
Sampler
Bouquet of Sweets for Mother

In its Mother's Day wrap the Sampler takes on new charm.

Don't *you* forget !

To her, your remembering—your thoughtfulness is the most wonderful thing in the world.

And your forgetfulness would hurt her beyond measure.

What more fitting to carry your thoughtful tribute than Whitman's famous and beloved Sampler. What a tasteful and graceful message to mother from you—this charming Sampler in its special Mother's Day wrap showing the flowers she loves in quaint cross stitch.

"ON THIS DAY LET NONE FORGET MOTHER; BE SHE EVER SO FAR AWAY LET SOME TRIBUTE OF LOVE BE SENT HER."

Carry the Sampler to her if possible. If not, any Whitman agency will gladly mail it for you.

Whitman's Chocolates

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Vol. LVII, No. 5 WASHINGTON May, 1930

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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SOME IMPRESSIONS OF 150,000 MILES OF TRAVEL

By William Howard Taft

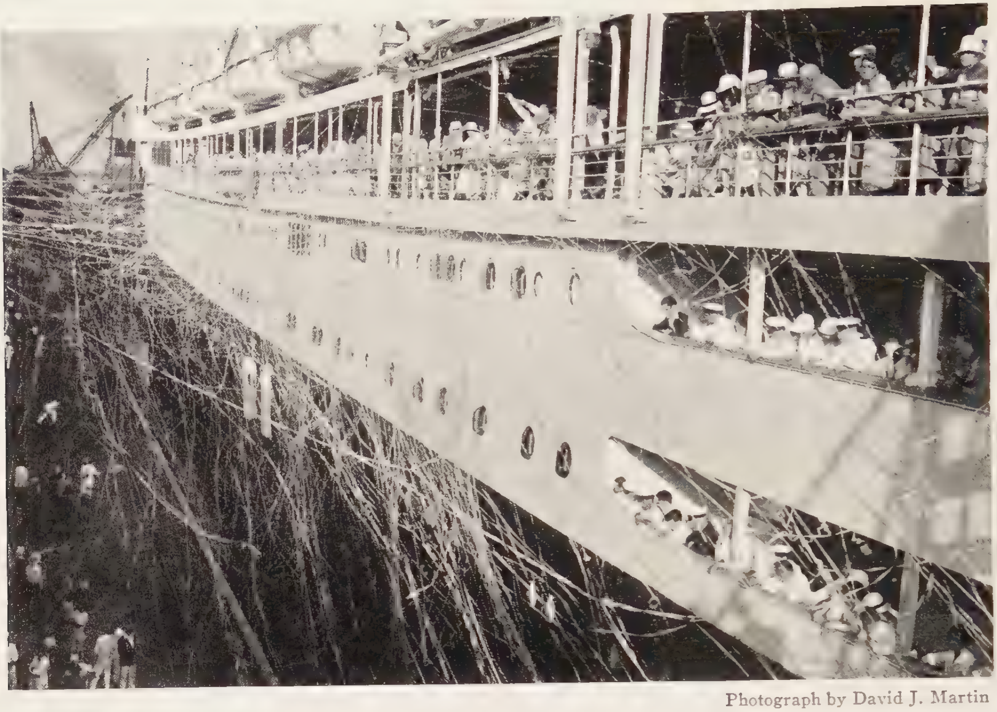
The late Chief Justice William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, and best-beloved American citizen, was a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society and had been generously and actively identified with it for 25 years. He addressed The Society, after serving as Governor General of the Philippine Islands, in May, 1905, and many times thereafter. The following article comprises two of these addresses, the notes for which he personally revised for publication in the National Geographic Magazine. *He contributed ten other valuable articles to The Magazine. While President of the United States he attended several of The Society's ceremonial meetings, and at one of them presented, in behalf of The Society, the Hubbard Gold Medal to the late Sir Ernest Shackleton. The National Geographic Society owes much to his counsel, encouragement, and active support.*—Editor.

I COME before this distinguished and critical company with very considerable hesitation. Belonging as you do to the vast membership of the National Geographic Society, and having been entertained as you have been by the wonderful articles that the Editor, Dr. Grosvenor, has been able to secure on subjects of the utmost interest from men who know, your taste has been so cultivated and, I may say, so pampered by exceptional excursions into heretofore unexplored territory which have yielded most fascinating discoveries, that I cannot hope to titillate your mental palate by commonplace observations on commonplace subjects, which are the only ones that I can discuss.

No one can read The Magazine of the National Geographic Society and not understand the marvelous success that has been made with it. There has been no pandering to the taste for muckraking or for sex problems, upon which has been built so much of the magazine success of the present day. The effort has been within the proper line of geography, which in its large sense is a study of the topography, situation, extent, and climate of the earth's habitable areas and the relation of the differences in them to the life and characteristics of the people who live on them, or, what is the same thing, the history of man as affected by his physical environment.

So it is that Dr. Grosvenor and his able assistants have carried us to the Philippines through the pages and wonderful photographs of the man who in all the world knows most about the Philippines, Dean C. Worcester, and especially their non-Christian tribes. Our late Minister to Greece has taken us to Montenegro and to Corinth and to Athens, and given us a glimpse of the oldest and youngest of civilizations.

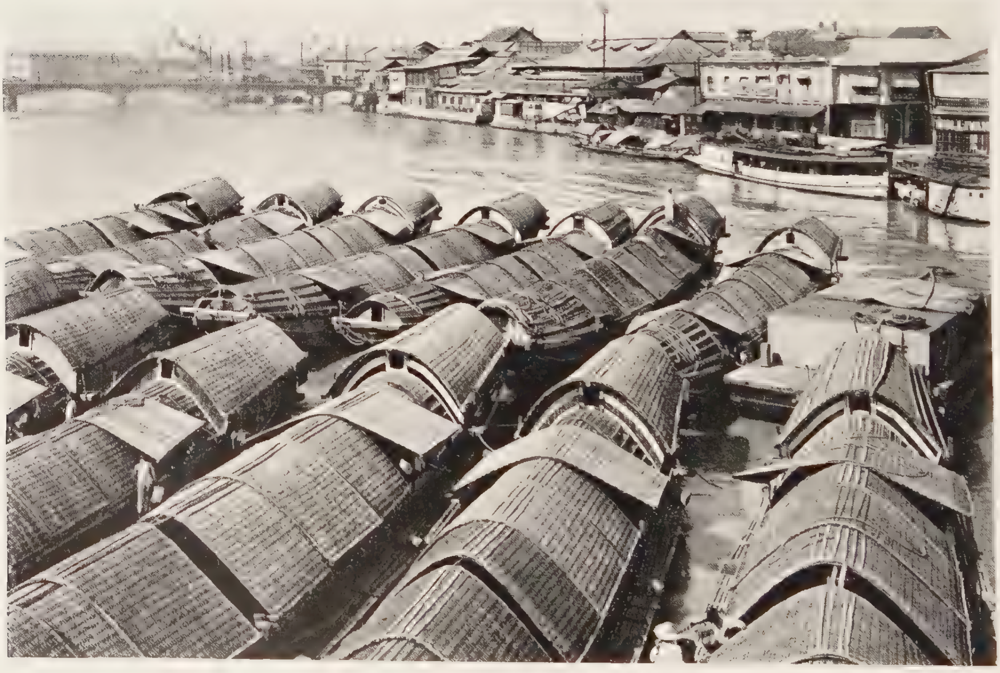
Another, Mr. Frederick Moore, the As-



Photograph by David J. Martin

MILES OF CONFETTI BID THE "EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA" FAREWELL TO MANILA

The capital city of the Philippines was an important seaport in the days of Spanish dominion, but under three decades of American civil administration its commercial importance has increased enormously.



Photograph by Charles Martin

"CASCOS" AT ANCHOR ON THE PASIG RIVER, MANILA

These native craft once played an important part in Manila's commerce. Before the days of American occupation the city had no landing facilities for large vessels. Ships had to anchor a considerable distance offshore, and *cascos* served as lighters upon which to transfer the cargoes.

Photograph by George R. King

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES ADJOINING THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE IN MANILA

Here the Governor General's staff and cabinet have their headquarters. Beautiful grounds surround the buildings and the broad, deep River Pasig flows near by.

sociated Press correspondent, has painted a picture of the Balkans.* Dr. Walcott has climbed with us into the Canadian Rockies to witness the grandeur of the giant of all that range, Mount Robson, with the wonderful glaciers that hang against the side of the great mountain and ought to drop down and don't.

VISITS TO THE WONDERLANDS OF LATIN AMERICA

Through the columns of The Magazine we have visited the Caribbean; we have seen the wonderful remains of a former people in the Republics of Central America; we have wandered through the ruins of ancient Egypt, restored to us by Egyptologists, with illustrations that make us yearn to visit that country of mathematics, astronomy, hydraulics, and an earlier cubist art.

Above all, we have had the pleasure of reading the entrancing story of the discovery and uncovering by Professor Bingham, under the auspices of Yale University and of the National Geographic Society, of that ancient city of Machu Picchu, in the heart of the Andes.

It is situated on a ridge connecting two peaks, which form one side of a winding canyon, with a rapidly flowing stream at its bottom. The stream is 6,000 feet or more above the sea. The ridge, with its precipitous sides, is nearly 2,000 feet above the stream, while the peaks rise, one 2,000 feet and the other 1,000 feet, above the ridge. The stream surrounds the ridge and the peaks on three sides, while on the other side is a precipice a sheer 1,000 feet down.

Here in granite structures, showing marvelous skill in their masonry, without cement and with only stone tools, several thousand people must have lived. It escaped the greedy eye of Pizarro, who had heard rumors of its existence and sought it. It was indeed a city set on a hill, but set so high that its whereabouts were known only to those who used it as a refuge.

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* See, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, "Field Sports Among the Wild Men of Northern Luzon," March, 1911; "Head-Hunters of Northern Luzon," September, 1912, and "The Non-Christian Peoples of the Philippine Islands," November, 1913, by Dean C. Worcester; "Greece and Montenegro," March, 1913, and "The Whirlpool of the Balkans," February, 1921, by George Higgins Moses; "The Changing Map in the Balkans," February, 1913, by Frederick Moore.

TWICE AROUND THE WORLD

Now, I can give you nothing of such fairy stories of actual fact as these. I can only give you an account of many things, which doubtless you, too, have seen, with possibly a few impressions that the official character of my trips brought home to me with more emphasis.

I have traveled a good deal, but not for pleasure. I don't mean to say that it was not pleasant; it was. I don't mean to say that I don't like travel, for I do. But the kind of travel that I have engaged in has not permitted me to linger long in interesting countries, and what I have seen of them has either been from the deck of a steamer looking upon their shores, from the car window looking upon their fields and their cities, or in receiving official hospitality and in being present at functions.

I agree that this is not the best way to see a country, and yet one does receive some views, even from such cursory and one-sided glimpses, that are sometimes valuable and not without interest.

I have been twice to the Philippines and back; I have also been twice around the world, in going to and from the Philippines, and in these four trips I visited Japan five times, Siberia and Russia once, China three times, and Rome once; and then in other trips I visited the Isthmus of Panama seven times, Cuba twice, and Porto Rico once; and, as I count it roughly, including two continuous trips of 12,000 miles each in the United States, to the edge of Mexico, I have since 1900 traversed about 150,000 miles.

EXPERIENCE AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR PROVINCIALISM

Such an experience has enabled me to breathe in the atmosphere and environment of many countries and many nationalities and has, I hope, given me a less provincial view of many international questions than if I had stayed at home and persisted in an Americanism so narrow and intense as to be indisposed to learn anything, either of government or society, from the experiences of other people.

This traveling phase of my life was a most unexpected one, and perhaps my best introduction to what I have to say is a little description of how it occurred.

I was in the consultation room of the Circuit Court of the United States in Cincinnati one afternoon in February of 1900 when a telegraph boy rapped at the door and handed me a telegram which summoned me to Washington. I went to Washington, was subjected to the sweet and persuasive personality of President McKinley, and the forcible, clear statement of the duty of an American called upon to serve, to do so at any cost, by Elihu Root.

In less than two months after that I found myself, my wife, and three children, the eldest eleven and the youngest two, on the way across the Pacific to become responsible, with four others of the Philippine Commission, for the government of 8,000,000 of people whose very existence I had only become dimly conscious of in the two years previous.

THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN LIFE

In my early married life I told my wife that I was so fond of judicial work that if I could be made a common pleas judge in Hamilton County, in Cincinnati, I would be content to remain there all my life. That, as I look at it now, would have been a life in which I hope I could have been useful and which I could have enjoyed, but it marks something of contrast to the life I have led.

After I returned from the Philippines temporarily in 1902, I stayed with Mr. Root in Washington while I was being subjected to the grilling of a congressional committee, which cross-examined me for 30 days in the spring of that year. During that examination I ran over to New York and went to the University Club for luncheon.

While I was there a waiter brought a card from a gentleman who was also taking luncheon, which was followed by the owner of the card, and he proved to

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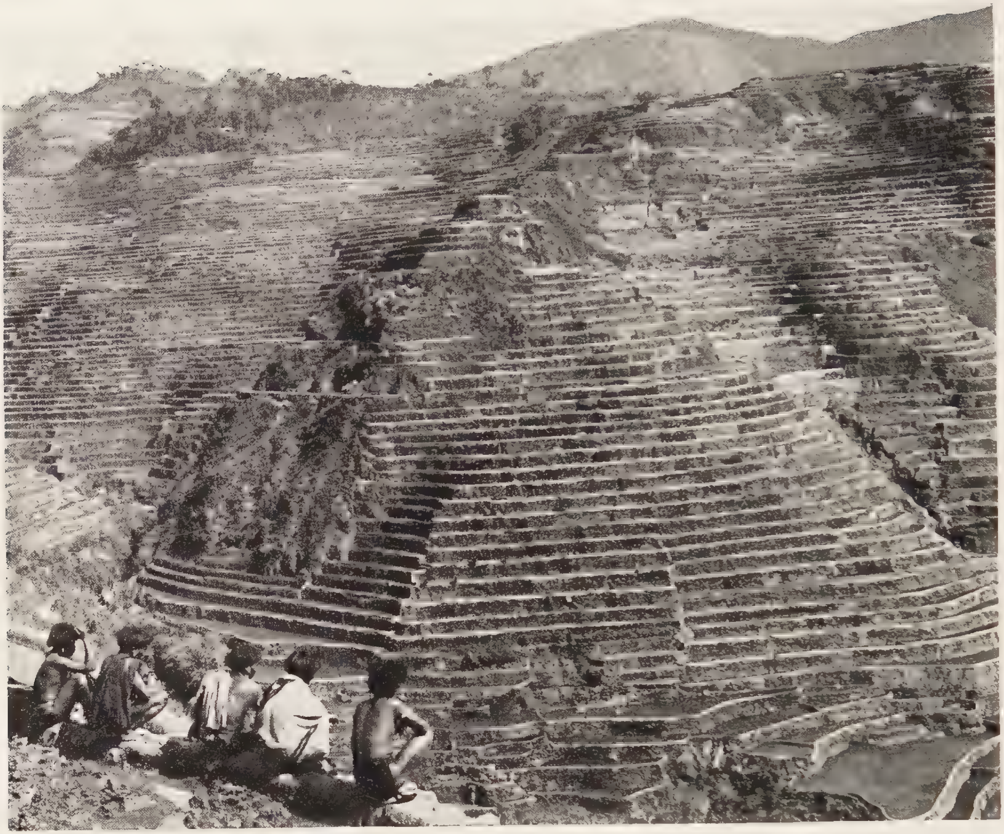
THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MRS. TAFT IN THEIR WASHINGTON HOME

Beginning his public service in 1881, William Howard Taft became Solicitor General of the United States in 1890, United States Circuit Judge in 1892, President of the U. S. Philippine Commission in 1900 and first Civil Governor of the Philippines in 1901, Secretary of War in 1904, and 27th President of the United States in 1909. Finally, he became Chief Justice of the United States June 30, 1921, and served the Nation in this great office until a few weeks before his death, March 8, 1930.



Photograph by Charles Martin

IFUGAO RICE PLANTATIONS SOMETIMES APPROACH THE VERTICAL

Wresting an agricultural livelihood from the mountains of Luzon has called forth both industry and ingenuity, as these terraced fields attest. Before the American administration, head-hunting was a favorite Ifugao pastime, but this practice has long been discontinued.

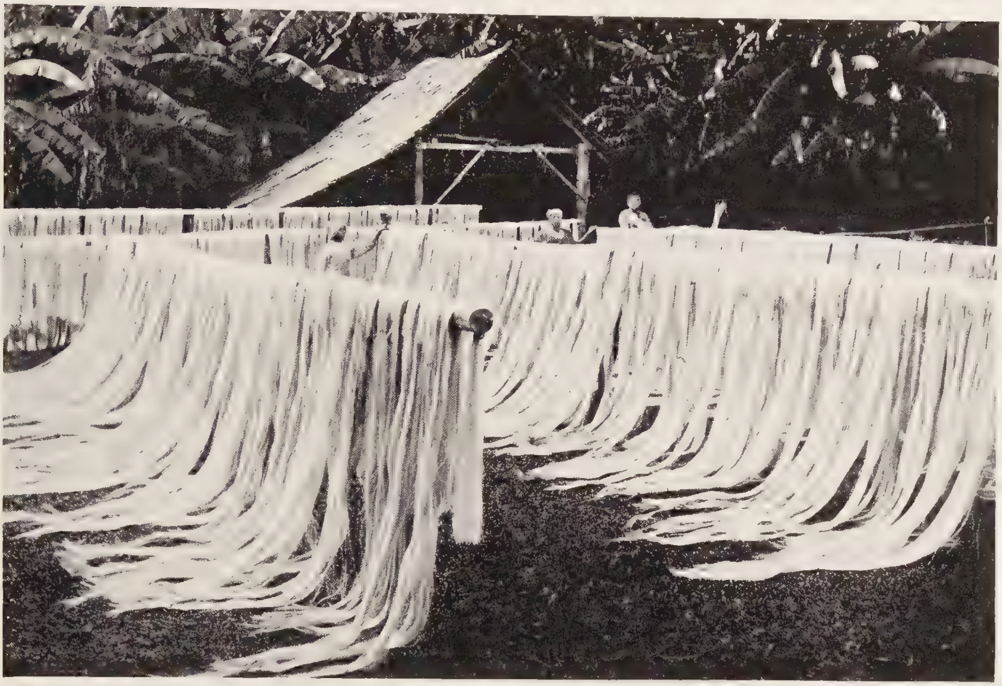
be my old college friend, John Hays Hammond. He had been out of college 26 years and I had been out of college 24, and we had not met since we graduated. He had been to South Africa and helped to develop its wonderful mineral wealth, had been convicted of treason against Oom Paul and the Boer Republic, had been sentenced to death, and had only escaped by the intervention of England and the United States.

He left college a mining engineer, to be engaged in peaceful occupations in the West, while I had left as a lawyer, to pursue the humdrum professional life as a member of the bar in the Middle West, and had just then come back from the Orient as the chief executive of 8,000,000 of people, the oldest Christian community in the Orient.

There was a metamorphosis in the case of both of us that seemed to me striking, and when I told Mr. Root about it he said: "And they say there is no romance in this American life."

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION RESTORED CIVIL AUTHORITY

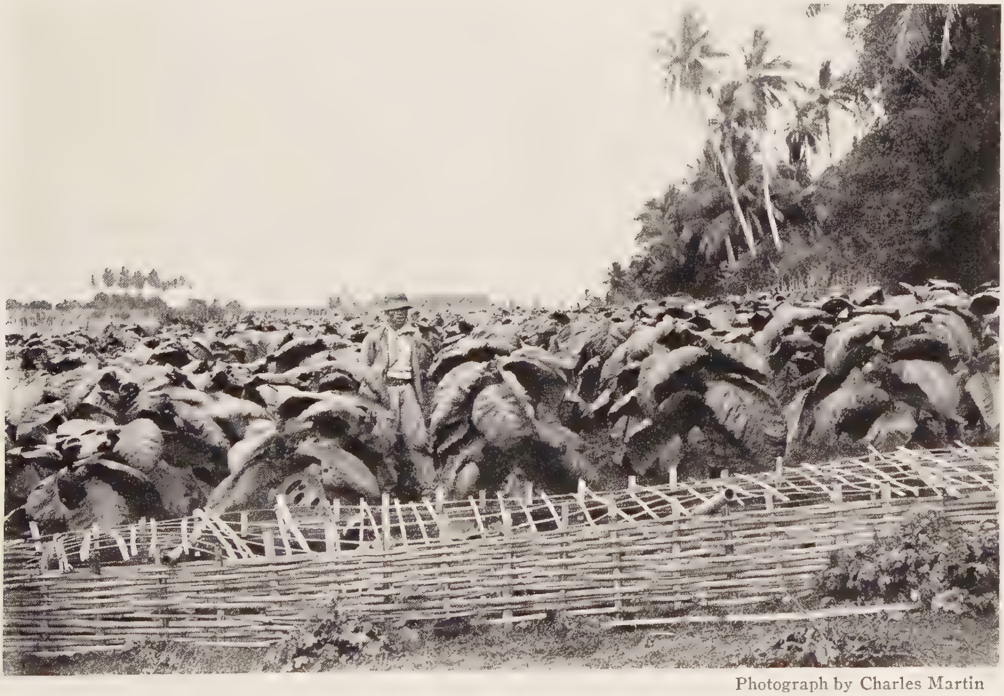
But when I digressed, the members of the Philippine Commission and their families were on the Pacific. We were a very congenial company. Professor Moses, of the University of California, left us at the end of two years, and I left at the end of four years; but all that time we were as close and as united as any five men engaged in our responsible work could have been. Except that we were all physically pretty large men, we were as different as Americans could be, and we came



Photograph by K. Koyama

MILES OF ROPE IN THE RAW

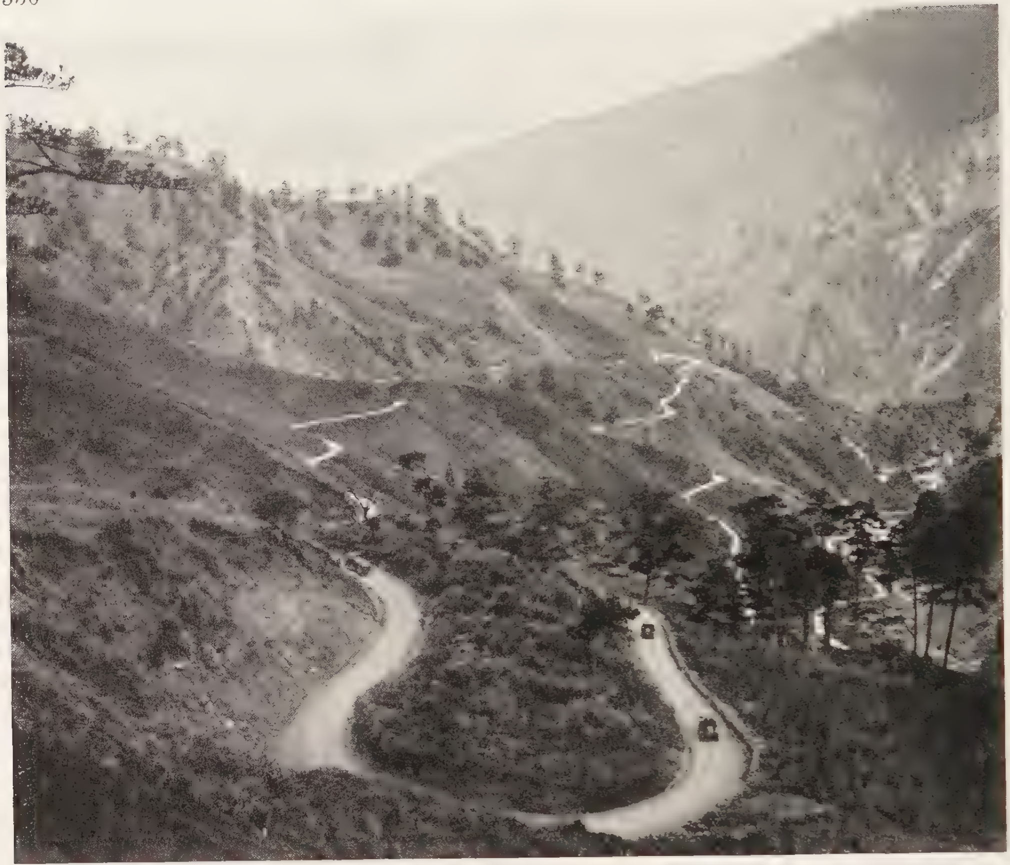
The abacá plant, perhaps better known as Manila hemp, produces some of the finest cordage fiber in the world. By a laborious process the fiber is stripped of the pulpy substance adhering to it when it is cut, and then is dried in the sun. These racks are at Dávao, on the island of Mindanao, where some of the finest quality is produced.



Photograph by Charles Martin

THE FINEST PHILIPPINE TOBACCO COMES FROM ISABELA PROVINCE

Even rice, the oriental staff of life, is imported, rather than that any ground be taken from tobacco in this fertile part of Luzon.



Photograph by Charles Martin

A MARVEL OF HIGHWAY ENGINEERING LINKS BAGUIO TO MANILA

Hairpin curves, seemingly impossible grades, and a difficult soil structure were some of the obstacles encountered in building this road between the two cities. It is now a pleasant day's drive from the capital to the famous mountain health resort, but when Governor Taft first made the trip, in 1903, more than 25 miles of it had to be covered on horseback along a jungle trail (see, also, illustrations, pages 531, 533, 534).

from the East and the West and the North and the South. Three of us were lawyers and two of us were professors.

We had a very difficult task before us. We were pioneers, but we had the great advantages of serving under two Presidents who greatly sympathized with our purpose and who stood by us in every way, and we were under the authority of a man whose greatness as a lawyer and whose constructive ability and foresight as a statesman entitle him to be classed with Webster, Hamilton, and Marshall—I mean Elihu Root.

When we went to the Islands we were the second commission. The Islands were under military control. The first commission was an investigating commission and exercised little political authority. However much authority it had been intended that the commission should exercise, the military authorities saw to it that it was a practical minimum.

The problem that Mr. McKinley wished to solve was peacefully and smoothly to take away the power from the military and give it to a quasi-civil government, which we were to constitute. Mr. Root advised the method and put it into a letter of instructions to himself, which President McKinley signed. The course marked out was a hard one, but it worked, and delivered the power into our hands, after two years, exactly as Mr. Root had planned.

I well remember when we reached the

Photograph from Lieut. G. W. Goddard

TO BAGUIO RESIDENTS OF THE PHILIPPINES GO TO RENEW THEIR HEALTH AND VIGOR

High up in the Benguet Mountains, where pine groves and grass lands have replaced the jungle of lower altitudes, the carefully planned summer capital has become one of the most popular spots in the Orient (see text, page 552).

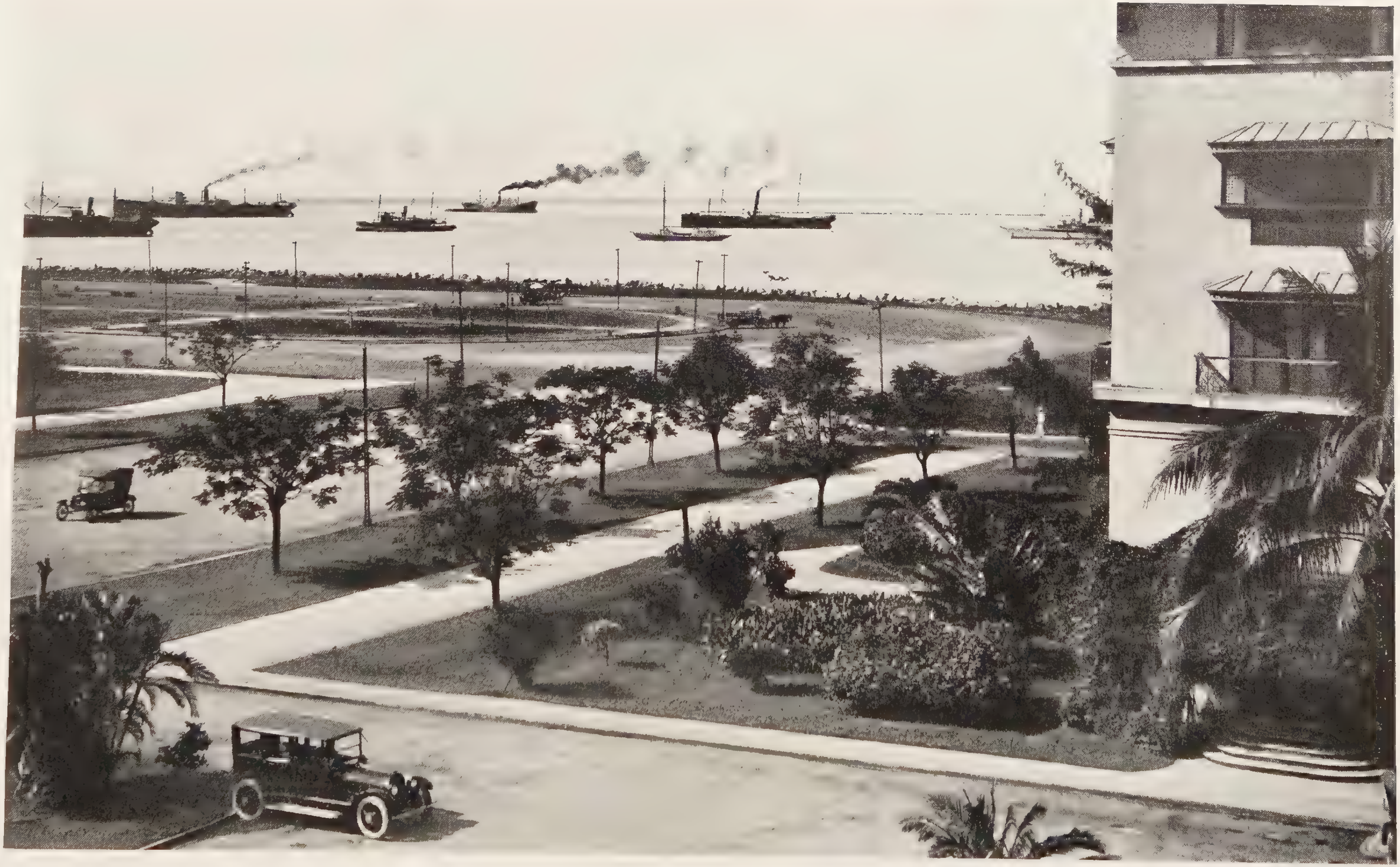
Islands. It was on the old transport *Hancock,* and we had had a delightful trip. As we approached the Islands we heard many opinions from various sources, none of which encouraged us to hope that our path was to be easy, and many of which led us to think it was hopeless. Oh, how hot it was under the awnings of the *Hancock* as we lay on that June Sunday morning at anchor in Manila Bay!

As we steamed up to the city it seemed so low, so foreign, such a *terra incognita* that our mental impressions were no pleasanter than our physical sensations. Then we met four or five of the leading Filipinos, who, so far as we could judge, were the only persons in the Islands, Filipino or American, who sympathized with our cause and who were glad to welcome us to the town.

AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE OF STRENGTH

We landed at the Anda Monument, and between two files of American soldiers were driven to the *ayuntamiento,* where the headquarters of the government were. There was not a Filipino in sight. We were courteously but stiffly received by the Commanding General, who within 24 hours after our arrival advised us that he regarded our coming as a personal reflection on him, and that while he was, of course, obliged to submit to our presence there, he resented it nevertheless.

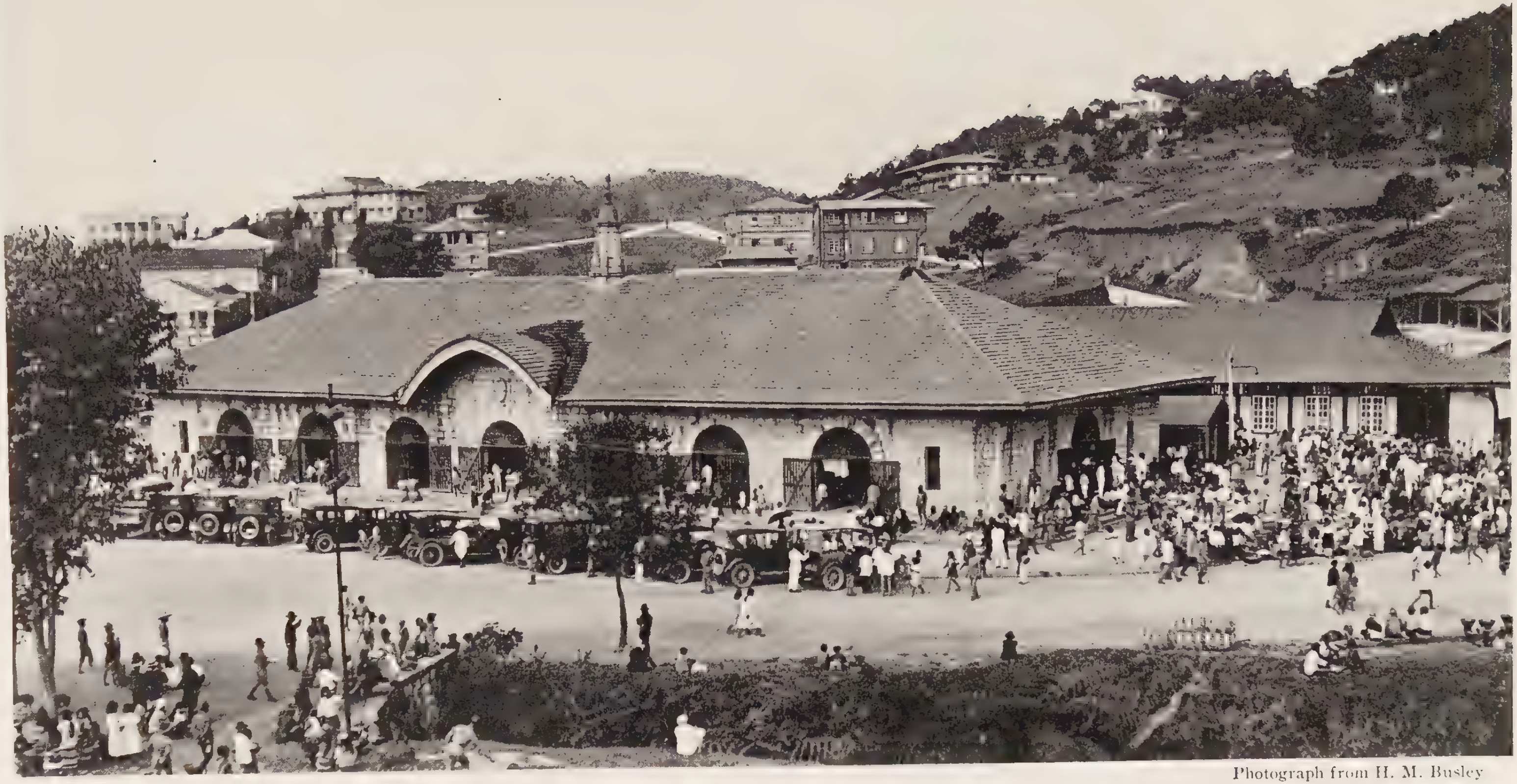
We never know when we are well off.



Photograph by Ewing Galloway

THE LUNETA IS A TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF ARMY ENGINEERS

When Mr. Taft and the other members of the Philippine Commission first came to Manila this water front was a dismal-looking swamp. By dredging the harbor and filling in the swamp, American engineers served the double purpose of creating the attractive park that fronts the bay to-day and improving the docking facilities of the port (see text, page 540).



Photograph from H. M. Busley

BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, IS A TEMPERATE OASIS IN A TROPIC LAND

Governor Taft was largely responsible for the development of this remarkable health and pleasure resort in the Mountain Province of Luzon. He enlisted the services of Daniel H. Burnham, prominent landscape architect, to lay out plans for Baguio (see text, page 555).

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

MARKET DAY BRINGS CROWDS TO BAGUIO

The Igorots bring their produce in the covered carts seen at the left or the baskets seen in the lower right corner. Had the picture been taken on a Sunday morning, dog-market day, there would have been many starved-looking dogs for sale.

The Lord works His will in mysterious ways. The bane of our existence in the Philippines for the whole first year we were there was the antagonism of the military to the extension of our authority and the contempt for us that was manifested in a polite way by the officers and in a less restrained way by the enlisted men.

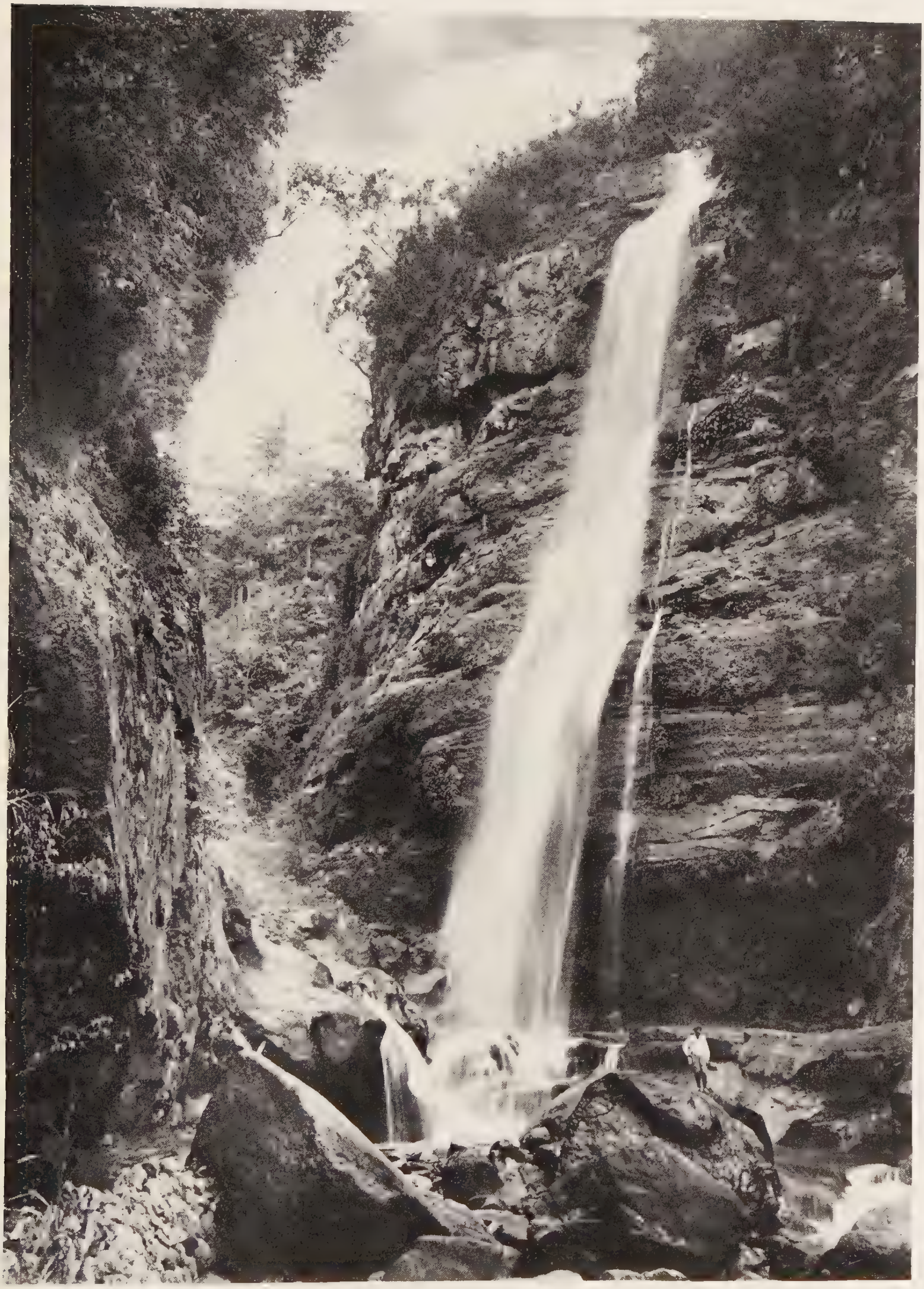
The Filipino public is an impressionable public—at least the members of it who live in Manila are—and it was very quickly brought home to the people that the military authorities did not like the commission; that the military leaders and most of the officers and all of the men had no sympathy whatever with our policy of conciliation. The song which was sung there and reported here was a true and natural result. It ran, referring to our Filipino ward, "He may be a brother of William H. Taft, but he ain't no friend of mine."

We did not realize at the time, because of its naturally unpleasant nature, what a great source of influence and power for success in dealing with the Philippine people that this very uncomfortable attitude of the military toward us gave us.

Don't understand me to be attacking the Army by what I say. Their attitude was perfectly natural, but I am explaining how it made our difficult task easier. No one has a greater admiration for the officers and the rank and file of the American Army than I have. I know the arduous and dangerous service they had to perform in the Philippines and I know how well they performed it.

THE AMERICAN ARMY WOMAN

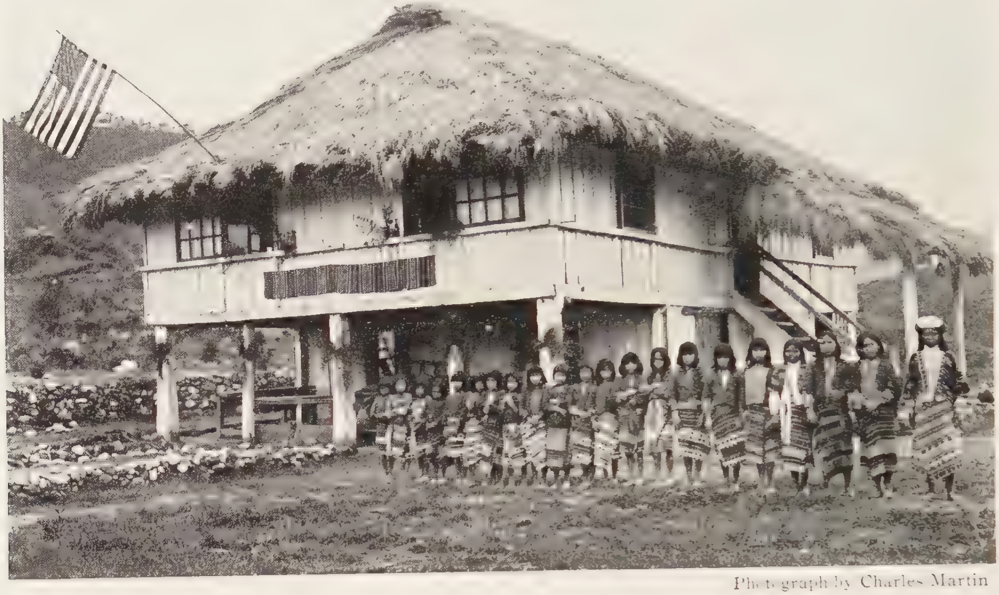
I was obliged to make many trips in the Philippines, all over the many islands. There were no hotels and the hospitality of the American Army officers and their wives was unbounded. I never shall cease to feel grateful for their offering us all they had, at times when they had not much, and when in order to give us anything, they had to make many sacrifices.



Photograph by Charles Martin

THE FALLS AT FIDELISÁN, ISLAND OF LUZON

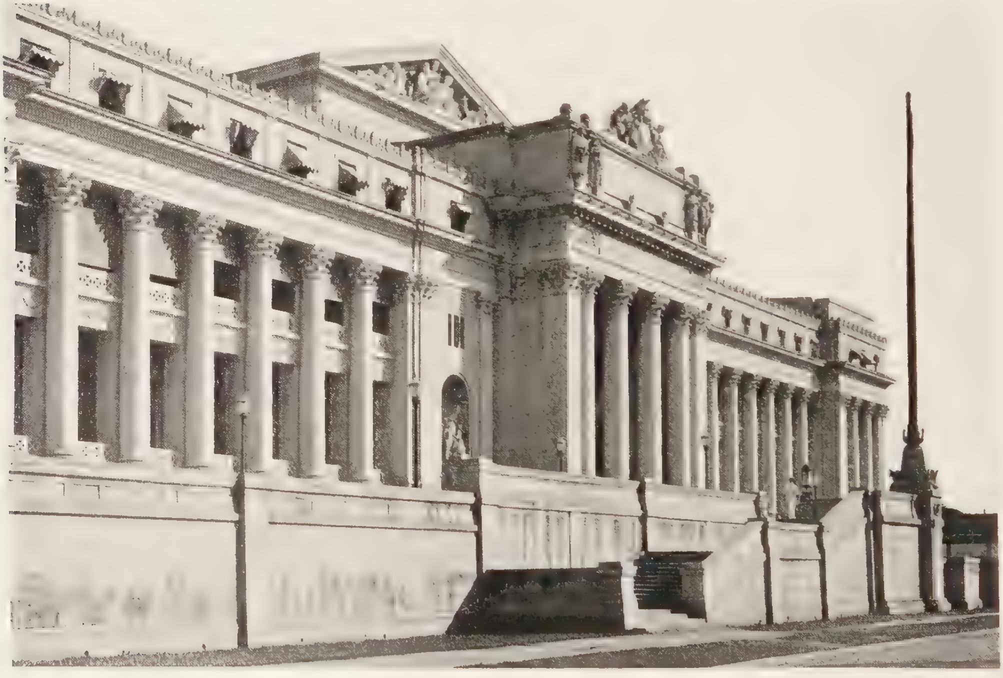
The largest of the Philippine Islands has an area about equal to that of Denmark, Holland, and Belgium combined. In its mountain section are waterfalls, gorges, lakes, and forests of great beauty.



Photograph by Charles Martin

EDUCATION HAS FOLLOWED THE FLAG INTO REMOTE REGIONS

There are at present more than a million Filipino pupils enrolled in the elementary schools alone. This school is in the Mountain Province of Luzon.



Photograph by David J. Martin

HERE THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE MAKES LAWS FOR THE ISLANDS

The handsome Legislative Building in Manila is one of the conspicuous landmarks of the American régime. The Islands are divided for electoral and administrative purposes into 12 senatorial districts, 48 provinces, and the city of Manila. From these 24 senators and 94 representatives are selected to constitute the legislature. All but two senators and nine members of the lower house are elected by the people. The others are appointed by the Governor General to represent certain of the less-advanced regions.

Then it was that I came to admire the American Army woman. Adaptable to any surroundings, with as much of a soldier's spirit as her husband, she fitted in anywhere, met any danger, endured any hardships, stood the illnesses of the climate, nursed her husband through the wounds or sickness that he had to undergo, and came out of it with a demonstration of her thoroughbred courage and sand. Never through it all did she lose the frank spirit of comradeship and bright charm that always make one glad to meet an American Army woman.

Photograph by Holmes from Galloway

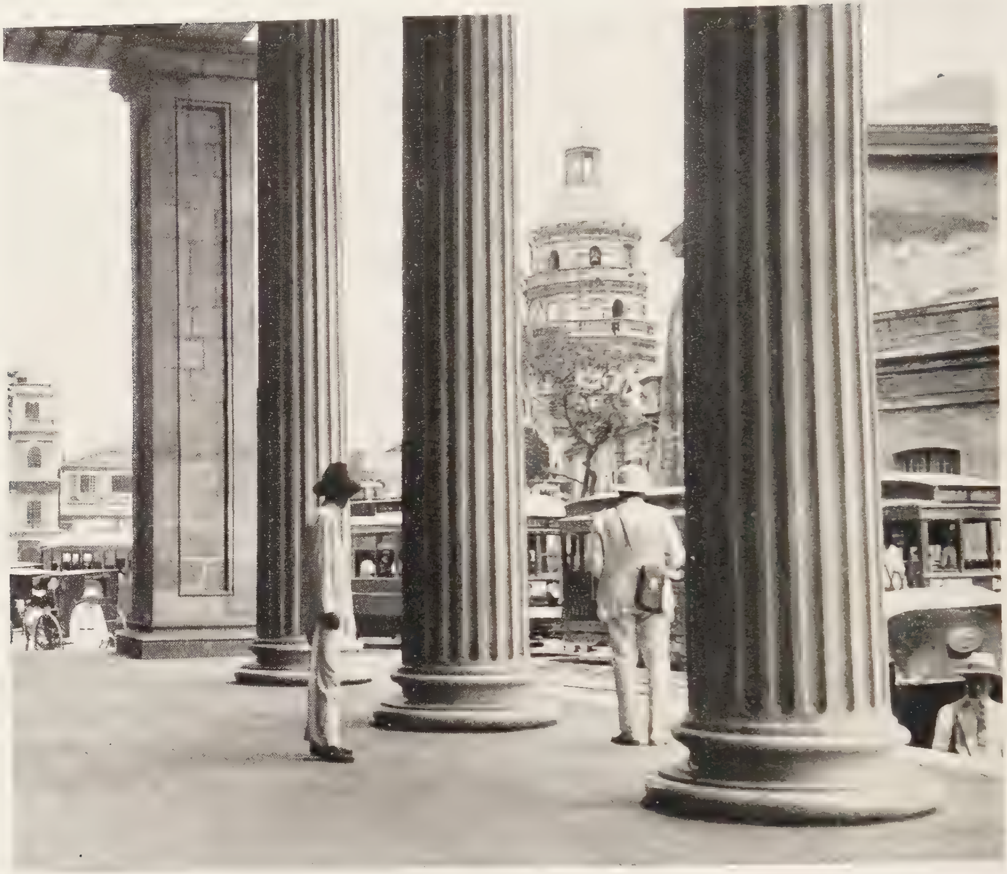
MANILA'S FOUNDER IS COMMEMORATED IN BRONZE

In 1565 the Spaniards, under Miguel López de Legaspi, occupied the Philippines, and in 1571 a city government was established in the native settlement at the mouth of the Pasig River. Thus the city of Manila came into being, and a lucrative commerce with China caused it to develop into an important trade center of the Orient.

I am not going into a description of what we did in the Philippines. But part of our business was to travel about after we got going in the political work and organize governments. The Filipino people, like all those affected by Latin environs, as well as by oriental origin, make much of the social entertainment connected with official life. Whenever, therefore, we organized a provincial government, after the business meetings were over we had an extensive luncheon and just as magnificent a banquet as they could prepare, and then a *baile*, or ball, thereafter.

As Governor I had to learn the stately Spanish quadrille, called the *rigodón*, with which every properly conducted ball was opened. It was my business as Governor to lead out the wife of the mayor, or the governor, of the province, while Mrs. Taft was on the arm of my partner's consort. Filipinos are not very large, and the contrast between this oriental lady and myself as we passed through this dignified Spanish ceremony awakened the risibles of the unregenerate Americans who were present, but never in the slightest degree disturbed the solemnity of the Filipinos, who treated it almost as if it had been a religious ceremony.

The Filipinos, like the real hosts they are, insist upon giving to their guests that which they regard as luxuries. Meat is with them a luxury. The consequence



Photograph by De Cou from Galloway

ONE OF MANILA'S MANY CHURCHES LOOMS THROUGH THE PILLARS OF MONTE DE PIEDAD

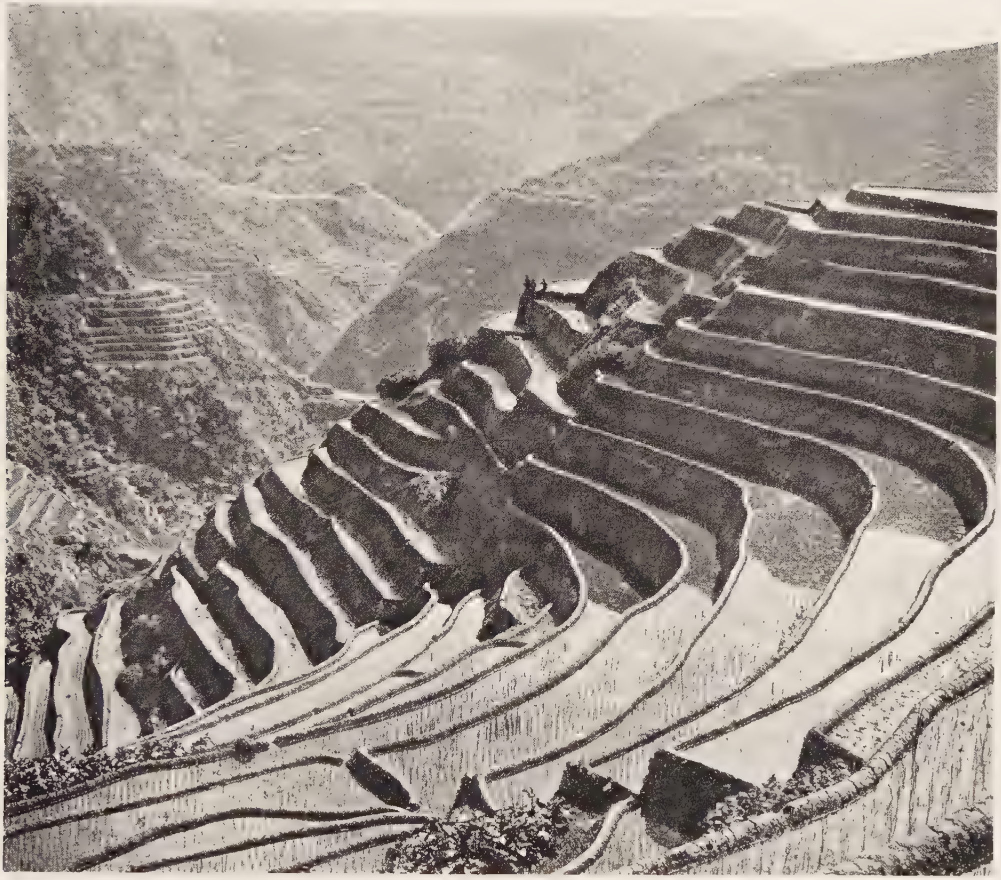
The "Mount of Mercy" is a quasi-charitable religious institution supervised by the Government. Here small loans are made on articles at reasonable interest rates and savings may be deposited. Many poor people are thus enabled to meet the demands of necessity without being victimized by a usurer. The domed tower is on Santa Cruz Church.

was that the banquets which we attended had sometimes 10 to 15 courses of meats, cooked in various forms, and so sensitive were they as hosts that it was very difficult for a man with a good appetite like myself to avoid too great effort to save their feelings.

The Tropics are a delightful place to live in if you are comfortably housed. When we first went to Manila things went hard. The Army had constructed an ice-plant, but the insurrection was still on in many parts of the Islands, and in the city curfew was at 9 o'clock in the evening. After that if you went out to dine you were compelled every few blocks to advance and give the countersign.

We did not at first have all the delicacies of the season or the comforts that make so much for domestic happiness and physical content in a hot country, but gradually they grew better. Australia furnished the meat and game; China gave us vegetables. Now the truck gardens around Manila furnish them.

We had fine fruits from the country around Manila—thin-skinned, yellowish green oranges, with a delicious flavor, and the finest fruit in the world, the mango, together with, at certain seasons, that fruit of the most delicate beauty and flavor, the mangosteen. Then there was a kind of fruit, whose name I have forgotten, which looked like a russet apple



Photograph by Charles Martin

FEW MOUNTAIN SLOPES ARE TOO STEEP TO YIELD TRIBUTE TO IFUGAO FARMERS

By means of dikes, rice fields have been carried up steep mountain slopes to an incredible height. In one Philippine subprovince alone, on the island of Luzon, approximately 12,000 miles of such retaining walls have been built (see, also, illustration, page 528).

and was very sweet and had a flavor something like that of an apple baked in molasses syrup.

The Filipinos like politics—that is, the prominent ones do. These are mostly what they call *mestizos*—that is, half Spanish and half Filipino, or half Chinese and half Filipino, or still more mixed. But they enjoy society; they respond quickly to hospitality, and under the conditions that I have described they flocked to official receptions and were in every way congenial guests.

A TYPHOON EXPERIENCE

Our first house in the Philippines was on the beautiful Manila Bay. It fronted on Calle Real, which runs parallel with the shore, but it reached clear back to the sea, and there Mrs. Taft and the children had constant daily baths in the salt water of the bay at a very pleasant temperature. The house was somewhat exposed to winds sweeping across the bay, which is 25 miles wide and open to the southwest monsoons.

In typhoon weather we were sometimes subjected to a good deal of bluster and noise and rain. I remember one typhoon night that Miss Maria Herron, my wife's sister, was so much startled by the feeling that the house was going to blow over that she called Mrs. Taft and they awakened me. Putting on my dressing gown, I went out into the hall and sat there with them for a little while.

After consulting the barometer from time to time, I dozed off to sleep, only to

Photograph by Charles Martin

IGOROT FARM FOLK MUST WORK HARD FOR A LIVING

In the rugged mountains of Luzon rice and sweet potatoes are the staple crops and dog meat is a favorite food.

be awakened by a great shaking by my two companions, with the remark that they did not call me out at 2 o'clock in the morning for any such neglect of them in time of danger.

The country about Manila in certain directions is very beautiful. Manila Bay is 25 miles long and 25 miles wide. On this faces the Luneta, a wide, open square, where Manila society, in carriages and on foot, congregates in the dry season to enjoy the sea breeze, to hear the military bands, and to converse every evening before sunset.

When we went there it was a sorry-looking place, but now it is most pleasing. Now it is green with well-kept sward and is flanked by a stately government hotel, the Army and Navy Club, the Elks' Club, and a number of other buildings of good architecture, constructed since our occupancy. The ancient battlements of the picturesque, walled city, with their bastions and the wide moat, no longer an open sewer, but now carpeted with close-cropped grass, are in full sight of the Luneta, while facing it is a beautiful monument to Legaspi, the soldier and sailor, the founder of Manila, standing with Urdaneta, the monk who led in the Christian conversion of the Islands. Together they bear aloft the sword and standard of Spain and the symbol of the Cross.

The sunsets from the Luneta are more lovely than any I have seen elsewhere. On the opposite side of the bay, and between it and the China Sea, 25 miles away, the Mariveles Mountains rise 4,000 feet, while Corregidor, the island peak which has now been made the Gibraltar of the Islands, keeps guard at the passage from the bay to the sea; and from behind these the descending tropic sun casts back a golden glow across the zenith and bathes the whole sky, the mountains of the interior back of Manila, and the clouds that hang over them in most gorgeous colors.

OUR FIRST PALACE

When I became Governor, after we had been in the Islands a year, we went to live in Malacañan. It had been a summer palace of the Governor General. The principal palace in the walled city, his official residence, had been burned some years before and the Spaniards had projected a new one, and had proceeded so far as to build the foundations, and they are there today to evidence what is meant by a *proyecto* when the money gives out.

Malacañan was the summer palace, enlarged after the burning of the old palace, and that was where we lived for three years and lived most happily. It stands on the Pasig River—a broad, full, deep stream that is only 14 miles long and discharges into the sea the waters of Laguna de Bay, a lake which extends perhaps 30 miles, almost across the island of Luzon, to within 13 miles of the mountainous, rockbound, and forbidding Pacific coast.

The palace porch, or gallery of Malacañan, projects over the Pasig River, with a porte-cochère—so to speak—for the Governor General's yacht underneath. It derived some historic interest from the bullet-holes made by insurrecto sharpshooters firing from across the Pasig into the then quarters of General Otis.

It is a place made for entertainment and hospitality. It has no patio, but it has great salons and high, large bedrooms, separated from the sun by an air passage which extends all around the house, that can be opened or closed, and adds much to the comfort both day and night. It is a picturesque home, with beautiful views up the river, and in a park not large, but full of fine old trees.

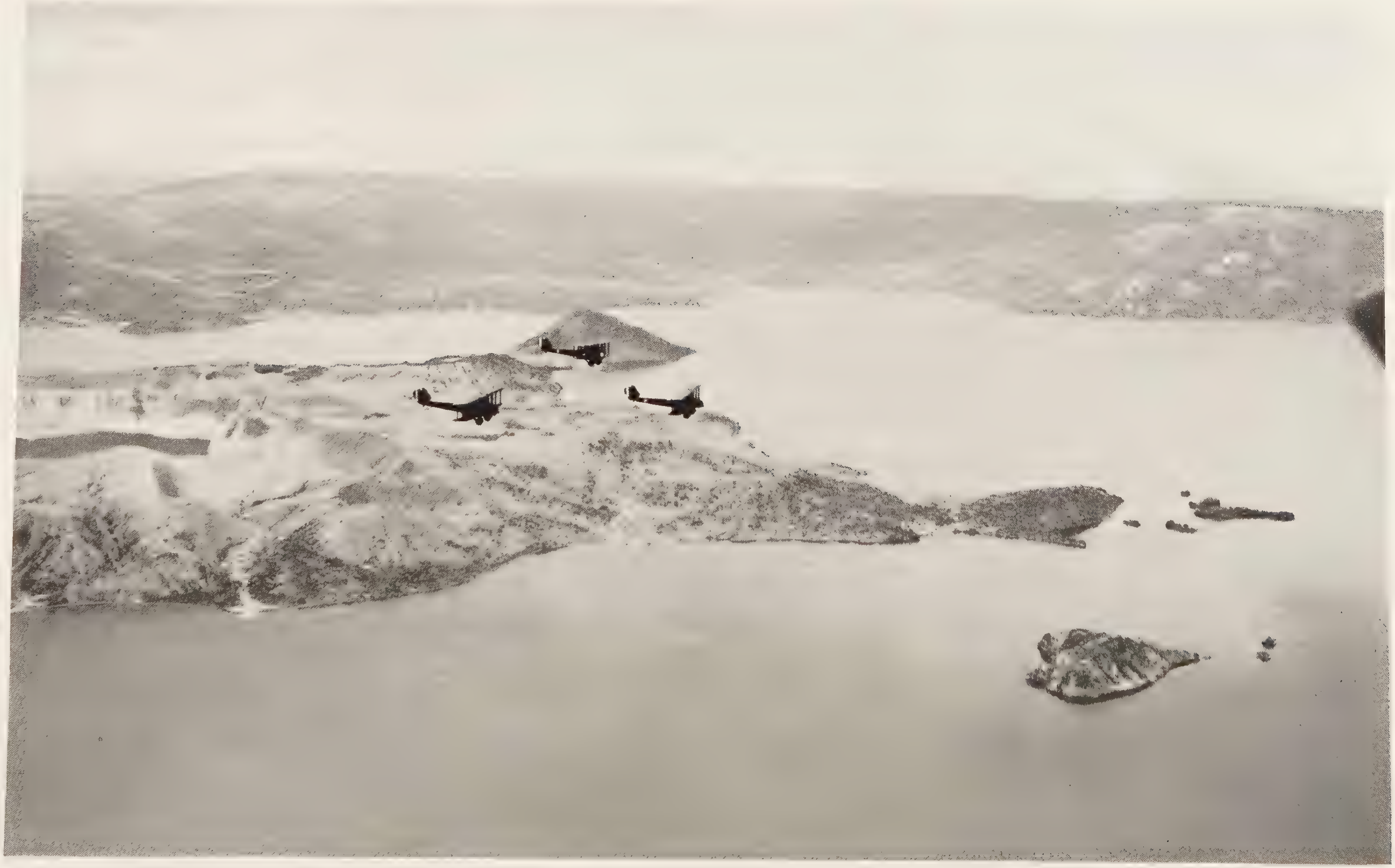
Photograph by Ewing Galloway

AN AMERICAN YEOMAN AND A FILIPINO DISPLAY THE DAY'S CATCH AT DÁVAO

We gave many receptions and entertainments. We gave public notice of them only, and never while we were there were there any undesirable persons present who ought not to have been there. The Filipino has great discrimination in this regard.

THE BEAUTIES OF A TROPIC NIGHT

The receptions were in the afternoon, and we ended each reception with the *rigodón,* which I have previously described. We always had the fine constabulary band. Waltzing was general and very much enjoyed, even at a temperature of 85 to 90. We had no turkey trot or tango, but we were able to be happy without them.



Photograph by Lieut. Col. E. A. Brown

TAAL VOLCANO, ON AN ISLAND IN LAKE BOMBÓN, LUZON, HAS FREQUENTLY SPREAD DESTRUCTION AND DEATH

Several major eruptions have been recorded since 1700, and the volcano was active long before that time. As early as 1572 an Augustinian friar wrote of it: "There is a volcano of fire which is wont to spit forth many and very large rocks, which are glowing and destroy the crops of the natives." A particularly severe and destructive activity occurred in 1911 (see, also, "Taal Volcano and Its Recent Destructive Eruption," by Dean C. Worcester, in the National Geographic Magazine for April, 1912).

Photograph by Alfred Chial

KOBE IS A CENTER FOR JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE

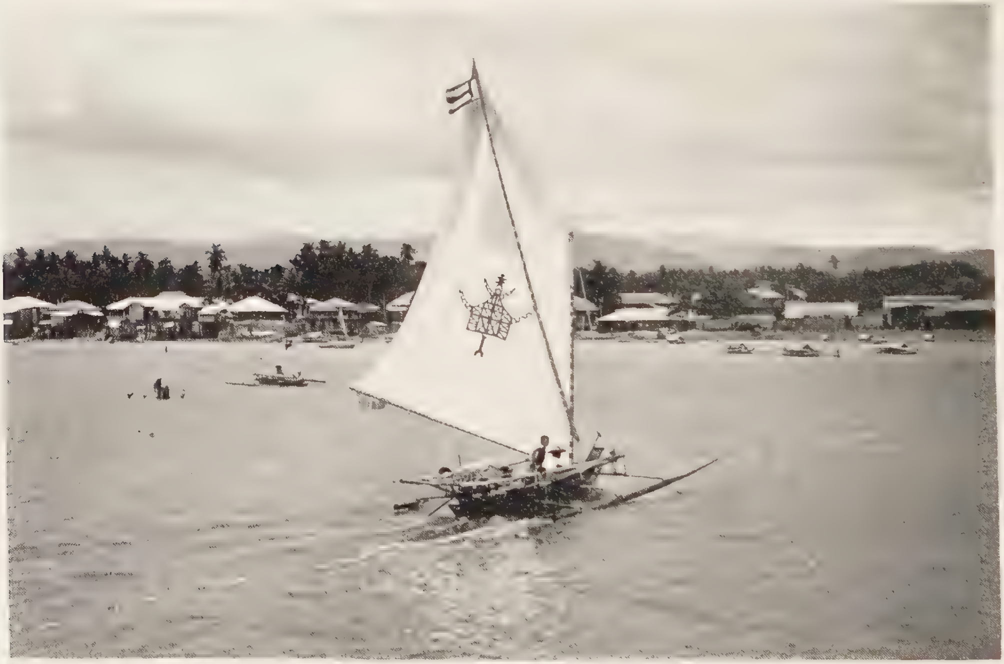
When the port was first opened to foreign commerce more than 60 years ago it comprised merely a group of fishing villages. Since then its growth has been extraordinary and to-day it has a population fast approaching the 700,000 mark.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

MANILA SCHOOLGIRLS DRESSED FOR SPECIAL SPRING VACATION EXERCISES

Photograph by Charles Martin

ON SAN JUAN BRIDGE, NEAR MANILA, SOME OF THE FIRST SKIRMISHING OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION OF 1899 OCCURRED



Photograph by K. Koyama

ZAMBOANGANS DWELL IN A VERITABLE FOREST OF PALM AND BANANA

One of the most alluring towns in the Tropics, Zamboanga is favored with a delightful climate and other natural advantages. It is a provincial capital on Mindanao, once home of the famous Moro pirates, but now a safe and prosperous island on which to live and work. A Moro *vinta,* or fishing boat, is in the foreground. Such craft are both speedy and seaworthy, and frequently bear conventional native designs on their sails.

Photograph by De Cou from Galloway

GIANT CRYPTOMERIAS LINE THE WAY TO NIKKO

Planted at least two centuries ago, these evergreen monarchs of the forest are among the wonders of Japan. Some of them attain a height of 150 feet and a circumference of 20 feet. At Nikko is the splendid mausoleum shrine of the first great shogun.

The beauty of a tropic night in the moonlight no one knows unless he has had the experience. It was worth going out to a night's entertainment in Manila and perspiring through it in order to have the cool, soothing pleasure of driving home in the comfortable little victoria behind two diminutive black stallions.

The horses are small, like the people. They are reputed descendants, and I presume the descent is historical, of Arabian horses brought out there by the Spaniards. Two hundred years in the Islands have affected their stature, but there are a number of them that are models in form and fire and speed. While one thinks, when riding in a small victoria, especially as large a man as I am, that the equipage is rather for dolls than for men, it is very comfortable and one loses no time in it.

Of course, what strikes one in the Philippines, as he goes into the country, as in other tropical islands, is the wonderful fertility of the soil, and when you hear an account of one good crop and how much was produced and what must be the profit, one understands how a people with American ideas of business are led into unprofitable investments.

There, as elsewhere, when a man has

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FROM WHATEVER ANGLE VIEWED, FUJIYAMA IS A PICTURE OF RARE BEAUTY

The sacred mountain, an extinct volcano, rises from a plain to a height of more than 12,000 feet. The usually snow-capped summit of its perfect cone is the highest point in Japan. Lake Shojin appears in the foreground.

land to sell, he records only the favorable facts and he fails to mention the enemies that the tropical farmer has. Nature in the Tropics seems to sport with man; she is as exuberant in her destructive tendencies as she is in her productivity.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE RIVER STEAMER

I remember very well meeting the agent of Smith, Bell & Company, one of the largest factors in the Islands, who concluded that it would be a profitable enterprise to build a steamboat, like a Mississippi or Ohio River steamboat, drawing very little water, to take advantage of the high water in the wet season in the Río Grande de la Pampanga and bring rice down from the province of Nueva Écija, where a great deal of a fine quality was produced, to the Manila market and sell it at a good profit.

I saw the steamer on the river before the season began. Afterwards I met Mr. Jones of the firm. He stuttered. I congratulated him on the enterprise of his firm and hoped the season had resulted well for him in the sale of rice. He said, "No, it has not." "We started," said he, "with all the c-c-certainty of suc-success, but the wet season was dry and the r-r-river didn't r-r-rise. That's the way it is in this d-d-damned country. Whenever you invest your money, some d-d-damned thing happens."

And that is characteristic of tropical enterprises. You may count in five years on one good crop, two fair crops, and two failures from some cause or other. On

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WHEN THE CHERRY TREES BLOOM IN TOKYO

Japan appears to visitors like a great garden. Parks are everywhere and attractive arrangements of trees, shrubs, ponds, lagoons, and bowlders combine to create delightful effects. The Shiba Temple and park, in the capital, are particularly beautiful at cherry-blossom time.

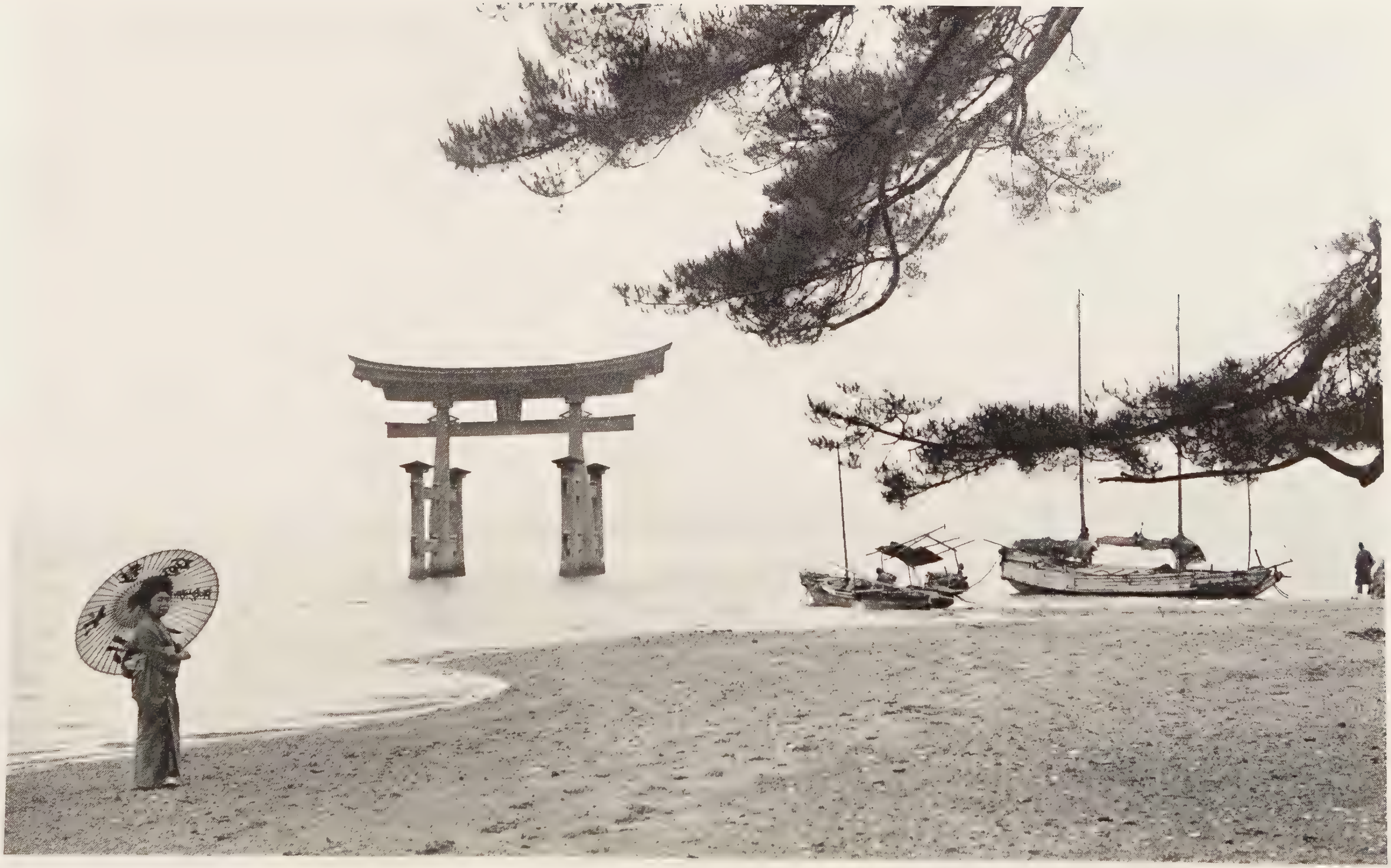
the friars' lands they had a system of irrigation so that they might control the rainfall and make their supply of water regular and permanent, but because of the political troubles these fell into disuse.

In spite of the great rainfall, in spite of the wonderful productivity of the soil, there is no place in the world where irrigation would be so profitable as in the Philippines.

We lived through epidemics of cholera, of plague, and of smallpox, and it is wonderful how used one gets to the proximity of such danger and thinks nothing of it. It did come home to us once when we were having a Chinese carpenter repair the stalls in our stable and he failed to turn up the next morning, evoking from Mrs. Taft a comment on the unreliability of everybody in the Tropics. On inquiry I found that the poor fellow had gone home and had died of the plague before morning.

But I cannot stop to tell of the wonderful triumphs in improving the health conditions of the Islands, for which the Philippine Government has a right to take credit. They have not been quite so conspicuous as the work of Dr. Gorgas on the Isthmus, but in every way they are quite as remarkable.

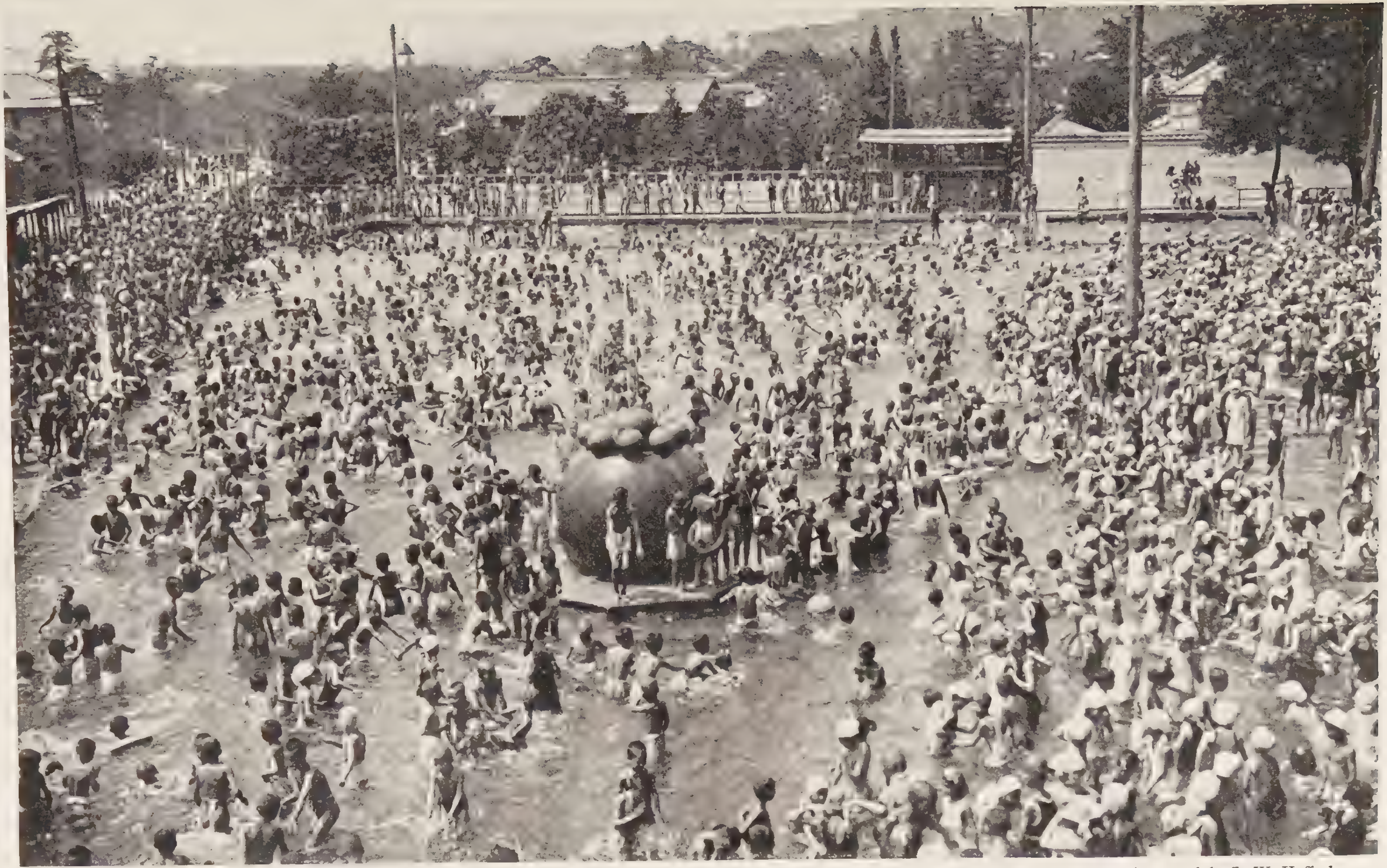
When I went to the Philippines, it is not too much to say that there was not a passable road two or three miles beyond Manila in any direction for a vehicle that was not bomb-proof. Now there are 3,000 miles of roads there, and one can run all over the island of Luzon in an



© E. M. Newman

WATERS OF THE INLAND SEA LAVE THE BASE OF A FAMOUS TORII

The meaning of torii is not definitely known, some authorities claiming for it Japanese origin as a perch for sacred fowls. It is now merely a symbolical ornament to Shinto temples. The Inland Sea is a fairy region of islets, temples, and trees, 240 miles long and from 8 to 40 miles wide, inclosed by the islands of Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu. The Great Torii stands on the beach of Miyajima, an island of the Inland Sea. It is 45 feet high, 75 feet long at the top, and its base is covered when the tide is in.



Photograph by L. W. Hoffecker

KYOTO SCHOOL CHILDREN ENJOY THE MUNICIPAL POOL

The children go into the water at the blowing of a whistle and are only allowed to stay 20 minutes before coming out for a rest. There are nurses in attendance to look after them and to give first aid when necessary. Boys leave the pool on the left side and girls on the right.

Photograph by L. W. Hoffecker

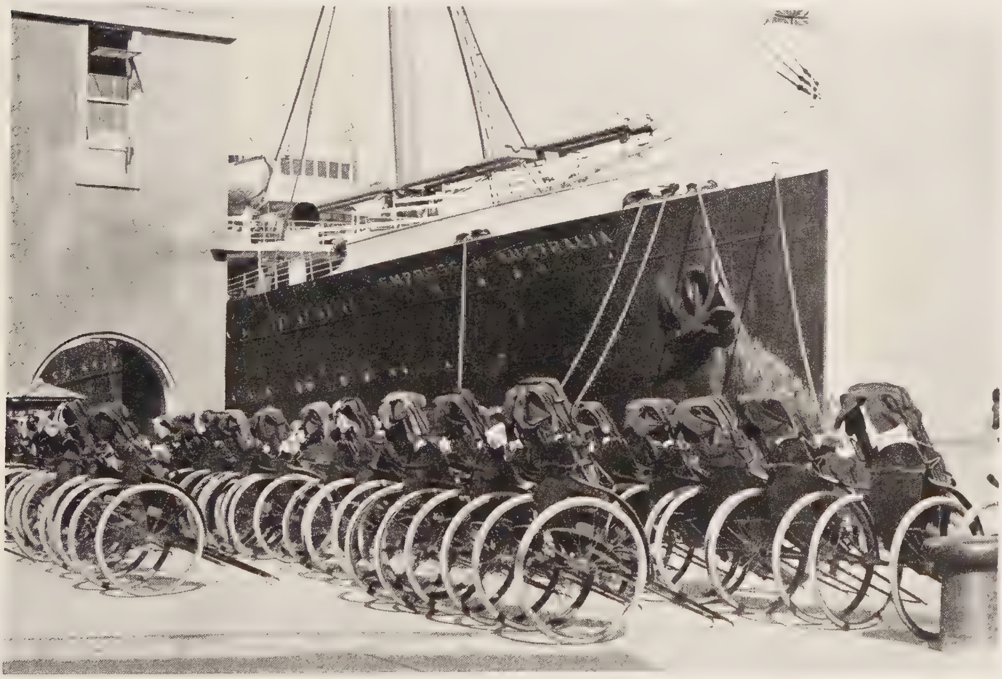
JAPAN'S HEIR APPARENT LIVES IN AKASAKA PALACE

Photograph by Kiyoshi Sakamoto

JAPANESE TOYS ARE KNOWN THE WORLD AROUND

The Sons of Nippon are skilled toy makers and devise numberless playthings for export, as well as for their own children. The third day of the third month, the greatest in the year to Japanese girls, is known as the "Feast of Dolls," when they are allowed to play with tiny effigies of their Emperor and Empress, which were purchased for them when they were born.

A FISHING FLEET IN JAPANESE WATERS



Photographs by David J. Martin

ONE-MAN-POWER TAXIS AWAIT THEIR FARES ON A YOKOHAMA DOCK

Despite the wave of Western modernism which has swept over Japan, the jinrikisha is by no means obsolete, for man power is still cheaper than gasoline in many parts of the Orient. Yokohama is Japan's leading seaport and serves as a harbor for Tokyo, 15 miles away, where the water is too shallow to permit approach of large vessels.

Photograph by Harold H. Horton

IN NIPPON CHILDREN HOLD A HIGH PLACE IN FAMILY LIFE

Older sister is younger brother's perambulator in country districts.

fitted to help her discharge a high duty, they are still to be had.

I took a trip once through the provinces of Rizal, Batangas, and Tayabas, and for the first time since I was a boy I mounted a horse which a captain of cavalry lent me. It was hot, as you may imagine, both for the rider and the horse, and I drank from the purling springs along the way copious draughts. When I reached home I did not feel very well, and after the physicians looked me over, I was advised that I was a perfect zoölogical garden of germs of all sorts. However, the matter was attended to promptly and I went to Baguio and was soon cured, and had better fortune in that regard than many a poor fellow and fellow-Filipino, who to-day is still suffering from persistent intestinal trouble which too frequently is the penalty of Philippine service.

BAGUIO, THE PHILIPPINE HEALTH RESORT

And that brings me to Baguio. Congressman Jones, who introduced a bill about the Philippines, finds it very difficult to be patient about Baguio. If he had ever lived in the Islands and gone to Baguio, he would have regarded it as a kind of heaven. In his Calvinistic faith he believes in heaven, but I am inclined to think that in his view of some other people he believes in the greater necessity for that other place reported even more tropical than the Philippines.

Not only is Baguio a heaven for Americans, but it is a heaven for Filipinos. One has to be educated in heavens. One has to get used to them, and we had to educate the Filipinos in that regard. Some of them who could afford it had been used to going to Japan, to China, and to the Temperate Zone in order to recuperate. Now they can find health better in

automobile, and the conditions of life on that account as a billet in the Philippine Islands for military men must be very different from what it was in the "days of the Empire," as we used to call them.

This is mostly due to the untiring energy, persistence, diplomacy, and practical experience of Cameron Forbes, whose service as Governor General entitles him to highest praise, and whose departure from the Islands is a real loss to both the peoples he was serving. His disinterested and self-sacrificing career and that of the men he gathered about him are an earnest that when our country needs men

Baguio. Now Filipinos value Baguio properly. It is truly one of the great benefits that the American Government has conferred on them.

Benguet is 5,600 feet above the ocean and is a plateau. Baguio is the capital; Benguet is the sub-province, with many depressions and elevations. They are quite beyond the tropical vegetation line, and the forests are of pine like the Japanese pine and grow in beautiful open groves. The fields are grass of a kind upon which cattle seem to thrive.

While on a small tract in the Trinidad basin it seems possible to grow Irish potatoes and strawberries and vegetables, nowhere else in Benguet has the soil yielded anything like what was hoped for it. Whether it needs a particular fertilizer, or what soil treatment is necessary to grow the vegetables that in our imagination we thought would grow when we first went there, I cannot say.

SPREADING THE NEWS IN JAPAN

A Tokyo paper with a daily circulation of 1,800,000 is one of the three largest in the world. The wooden clogs worn by this oriental counterpart of the occidental "newsie" do not prevent a quick sale to a street-car patron. The tramways of Tokyo are thoroughly up-to-date and each car is marked with a large number indicating its route. The routes, all shown in different colors, are posted in each car, so that even the unattended foreigner, ignorant of the language, can soon find his way about.

The famous Benguet road cost us much more than we expected because it was built up a canyon whose sides, instead of being of durable rock, as they seemed to be, proved to be of hard shale, which, upon exposure to the weather, crumbled and kept sliding and destroying the road. However, we made the highway, and a beautiful ride it is to the summer capital. It is about 150 miles from Manila.

One can leave Manila by train at 12 o'clock at night and arrive the next morning at Dagupan; leave there by automobile and be at Baguio at 10 o'clock the same morning. They are now building a railroad to Baguio upon which the grade will be practical.

Baguio is more easily reached from Hong Kong, from Singapore, and from all the ports between than any other place which has a temperate climate. It will become, in my judgment, one of the famous pleasure spots and health resorts of the Orient.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE IS AN ART OF LONG STANDING IN THE LAND OF SUNRISE

For centuries the Japanese have made Nature the handmaiden of Art in such charming fashion that temples and trees, and rocks and waters, seem in perfect harmony. But, with all their love of the esthetic, they are a practical and efficient race, and since the days of the Shogun War they have made astonishing progress in the ways of the West.

When I was Governor of the Philippines and came back to this country in 1902, it seemed to me that the improvement we should make in Manila and the summer capital that should be built at Baguio required the work of a landscape architect. So I spoke to Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, and asked him whether in his planning for cities he could not come out to the Philippines and plan for us in the improvement of Manila.

Burnham was a great-hearted, public-spirited man. He was interested in our work, and he said to me, "Yes, I will come. I will come with an assistant architect named Anderson, and if you will pay him and our traveling expenses I will charge you nothing for my service, but I will donate it to the people of the United States and to the people of the Philippine Islands."

He went out and made a comprehensive plan for the improvement of Manila, along the lines of which it is being made into one of the most beautiful cities in the Orient. He went up to Baguio; he laid out the plans of a summer capital there that are being followed with all the care and religious adherence to the work of a master that a proper respect for him and his generosity require.

In addition to the Army Medical Corps, whose work in Cuba, on the Isthmus, and in the Philippines makes its record of honorable service exceptional in the history of the world, the persons most active in promoting the health of the Islands were Dean Worcester and Dr. Paul Freer. Worcester and Freer married sisters, and they lived together. Worcester was greatly interested in the inoculation of cattle to stop the spread of rinderpest. Freer was a most expert chemist and a wonderfully effective executive officer, and they were always subjecting their families to a most uncomfortable regimen.

I had a cow which we imported from Australia. Milk is a luxury in the Philip-

Photograph by Kiyoshi Sakamoto

TO THE BLOSSOMING CHERRY BRANCH SHE ADDS A FLOWER OF VERSE

Pursuing an old custom, the Japanese girl is attaching a poem to the tree, that those who come to enjoy its flowers may also read and criticize her work. At a recent Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington at which Mrs. Taft was present, the wife of the then Japanese ambassador, Mrs. Matsudaira, was observed to attach several scrolls of poetry to trees in Potomac Park.

Photograph by Pacific and Atlantic

GROWING TEA BALLS IN JAPAN

Cultivation of tea is an important industry in the Island Kingdom, where green tea is drunk exclusively. The picking force is frequently made up entirely of women.

pines. There had been some milch cattle in Manila in the latter Spanish days, but they were carried off by the rinderpest before we came. We allowed our cow to feed in the park around the palace and we had excellent milk and cream all the latter half of our stay.

General Luke E. Wright, who was a member of the Commission and succeeded me as Governor, and whose delicious sense of humor everybody who knows him must cherish, could always rouse the serious protest of Worcester by suggesting that the only reason why my cow lived and gave good milk was because she had not been exposed to the treatment which Worcester and Freer were administering to the cattle of the Islands to save them from the rinderpest.

Dr. Freer advised a coal-tar product, called benzozone, which he had discovered, for our great health and as a preventive. It was supposed to have such germ-killing qualities that if one drank it every morning it would remove from one's insides all dangerous occupants. It tasted like the bottom of a gasoline can and ought to have killed anything it touched. I took it religiously, but I believe they have given it up now, because they are not so certain as to its useful effect. We suffered that others might live without it.

The shoes of a cobbler's children always need mending. With all this care as to the health of other people, it was one of the great jokes of our Philippine experience that after Worcester and Freer, whose families lived together, had pressed upon all of us the imperative necessity of being certain of the source and purity of our drinking water, it turned out that they had for two years, through some error of Filipino servants, been drinking water taken from an old cistern that proved to be as interesting and varied in its occupants as the Islands themselves.

But, jesting aside, the resignation of Mr. Worcester and the death of Mr. Freer mean the loss of two of the most valuable, hard-working, loyal public servants in the Islands. Their success in improving

Photograph by Kiyoshi Sakamoto

THE ADVENT OF A NEW YEAR IS A GALA TIME FOR ALL JAPAN

The first three days of January are given over to celebration and to resting after the strenuous business activity at the end of the old year. The girls are holding beautifully decorated paddles, with which they play a game similar to battledore and shuttlecock. The boys fly kites on these holidays.

health conditions and Mr. Worcester's success in dealing with the non-Christian tribes entitle them to the deep gratitude of the Filipino people and the highest commendation of the American people.

THE FILIPINO AND INDEPENDENCE

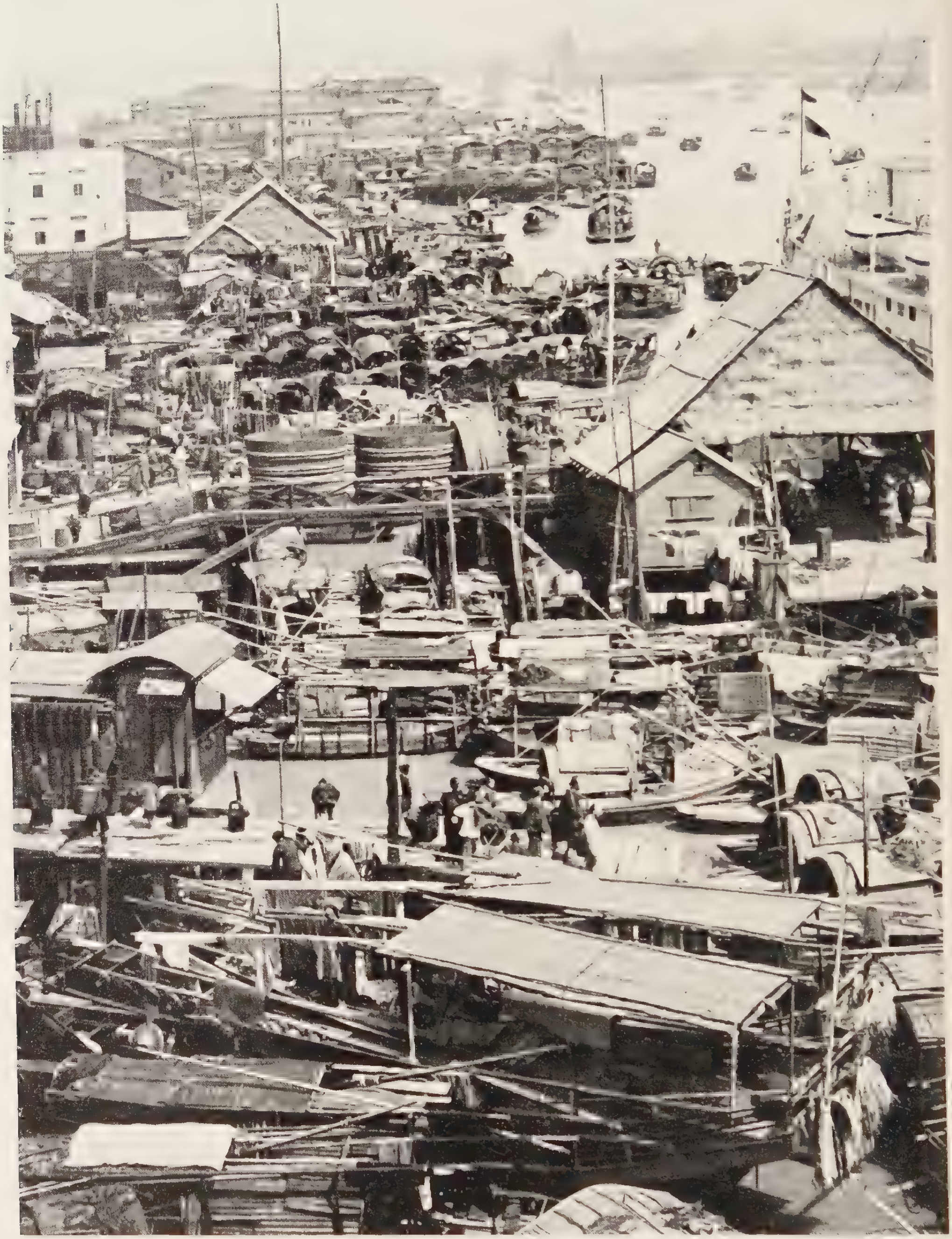
After becoming Secretary of War, in February, 1904, I visited the Philippines in 1905 with a congressional and senatorial party, and again in 1907 to open the Philippine National Assembly, and tried on both occasions to tell the Filipinos the truth as to the time that they ought to remain under the protection and guardianship of the United States Government.

They did not like the truth, and they thought they did not like me after that. Other people seem to have made the same mistake. In dealing with oriental peoples, no matter how much they themselves may draw on their imaginations for their facts or however careless they may be in performance of their promises, one must be strictly truthful with them in letter and spirit and religiously fulfill one's pledge.

If a false impression is given as to future policy and it is not subsequently carried out, one's influence with them thereafter is gone forever. I hope and assume that the present administration is merely making itself acquainted with the situation. When it gets the facts, I have not the slightest doubt that it will see its duty as we have seen it who have been there.

This is: To encourage the Filipinos to take as active a part in the Government as it is safe to have them take, but to retain a controlling hand while they are in their tutelage, while they are learning political self-restraint and acquiring "the character of self-government," as President Wilson calls it.

It will take certainly two generations, perhaps longer, for them to do this, and for us to promise within any definite time to give them independence is very foolish.



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CANTON HARBOR PRESENTS A VIVID AND VARIED PICTURE OF CHINESE BOAT LIFE

Probably 200,000 people live on boats in this city alone. Many of them are born and reared, marry, raise families, and die afloat. They know no other life and love their boats as dearly as most men love their native soil (see, also, "Life Afloat in China," by Robert F. Fitch, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for June, 1927).

Photograph by Alexander Stewart

COOLIES AT WORK ON A WHARF AT KOWLOON

The man at the left is clad in the last word in coolie raincoats, while the large hats they all wear serve as protection both from sun and rain.

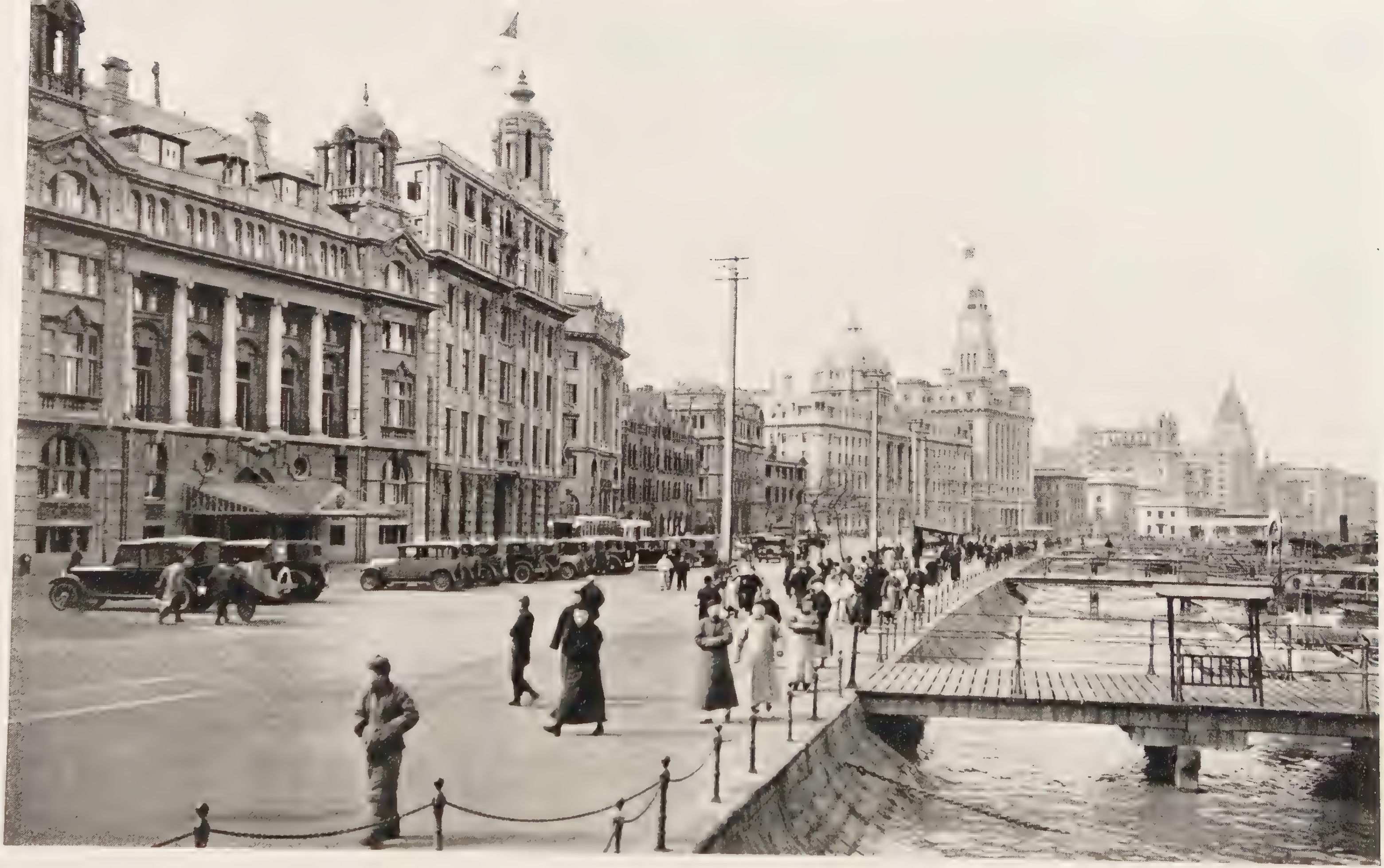
It would be a failure in duty to them; it would be a failure on our part in maintaining the self-respect that we ought to have in discharging a responsibility that has come to us under circumstances we could not control and which we are quite able to discharge with comparatively small effort.

We shall make a serious mistake if we follow the eloquence of the smooth-spoken Filipino politicians, who are looking hungrily for the exercise of a power which they are ill-adapted to wield for the benefit of their own people.

The people whose welfare I am interested in is not so much the 6 or 7 per cent of educated persons who really wish to constitute an oligarchy in the Islands, but it is the *taos,* the common people in the Islands, who are hopelessly ignorant at present, whose descendants it will take two generations for us to educate, and who are now so utterly lacking in political knowledge that they do not at all understand their civic rights sufficiently to assert them, and are completely subject to *caciques,* or local bosses, in a manner we cannot comprehend.

A PROFOUND RESPECT FOR JAPAN

Going to and returning from the Philippines on the arc of a great circle and the shortest way, one must run near to Japan, and therefore to Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, and Nagasaki. That led to my visits to that island empire, and



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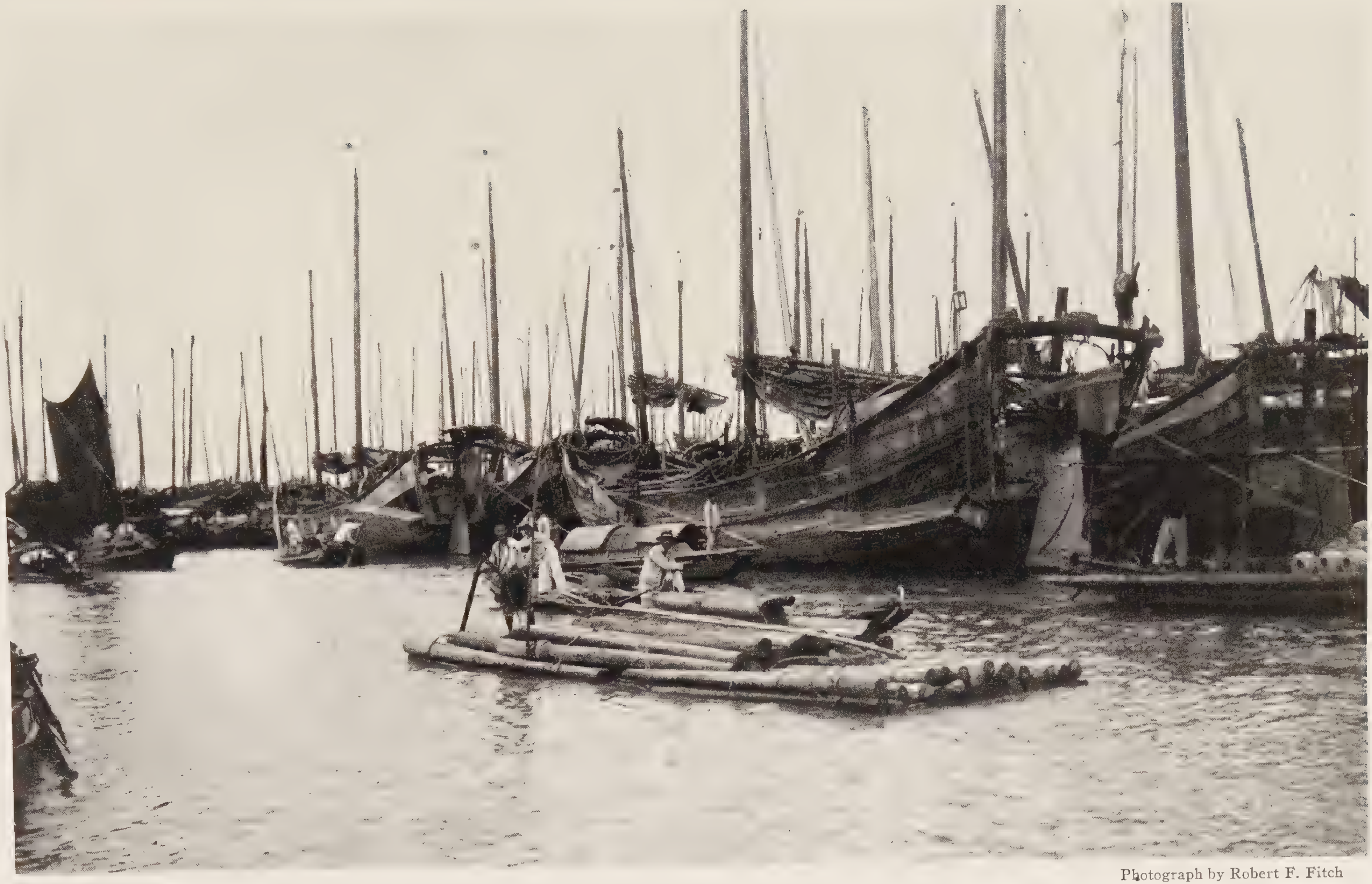
HANDSOME MODERN BUILDINGS LINE THE WATER FRONT AT SHANGHAI

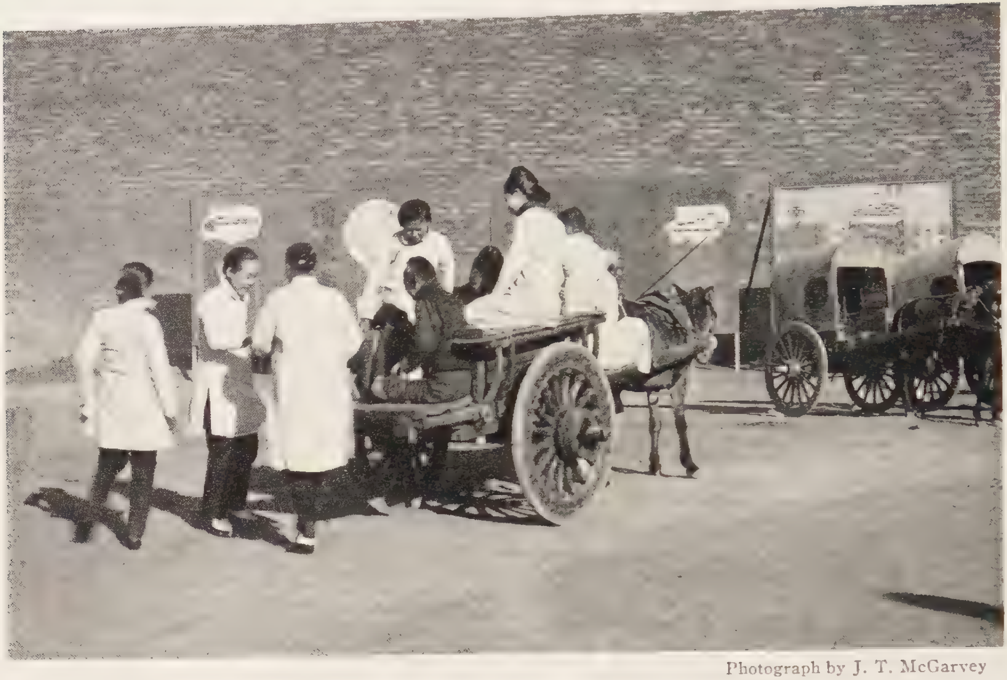
The Bund is the center of the city's commercial and financial life. Consulates, clubs, newspaper offices, banks, and stores make an impressive background for the busy natives and foreigners who throng there. Since the author's visit to the Chinese metropolis, in the first decade of the twentieth century, it has made gigantic strides in municipal development.



Photograph by Robert F. Fitch

A FOREST OF JUNK MASTS CUTS THE SKYLINE IN SHANGHAI'S HARBOR

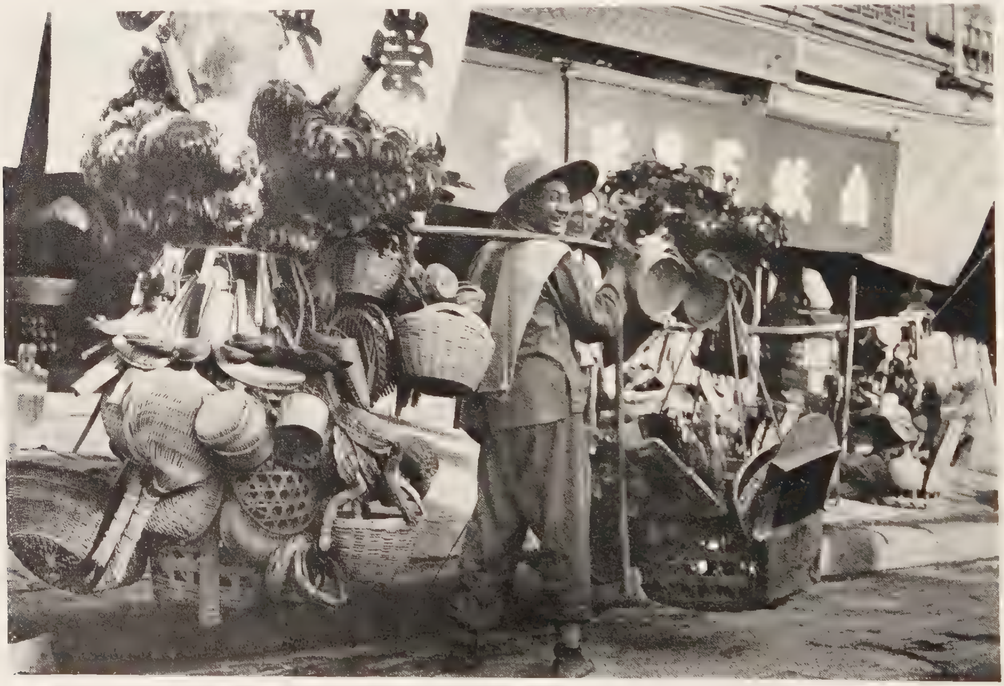
All the way up the Whangpoo to China's largest city, which stands 13 miles above this river's junction with the Yangtze, lines of foreign craft and native junks testify to Shanghai's importance as the chief entry to the valley of the Great River.



Photograph by J. T. McGarvey

PEIPING IS FAMED AMONG CHINESE CITIES FOR ITS BROAD STREETS

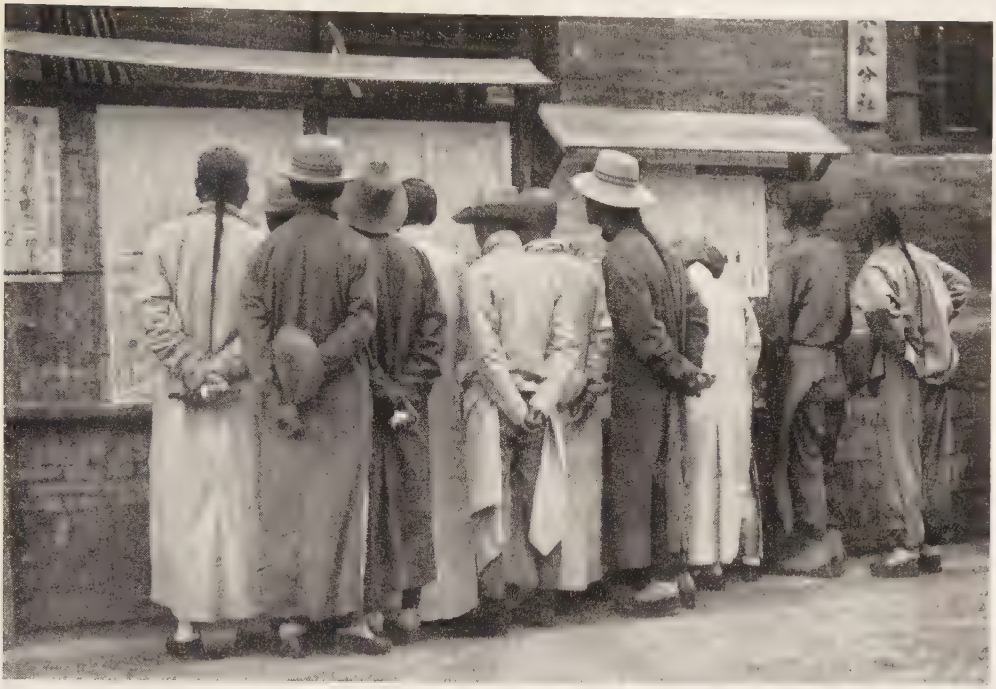
There is probably more wheeled traffic here than in any other native city in the Celestial Republic. Streams of wheelbarrows, autos, jinrikishas, and those peculiar donkey-drawn vehicles known as Peking carts, make a never-ending procession.



Photograph by L. W. Hoffecker

GOOD HUMOR LIGHTENS THE LOAD A CHINESE COOLIE BEARS

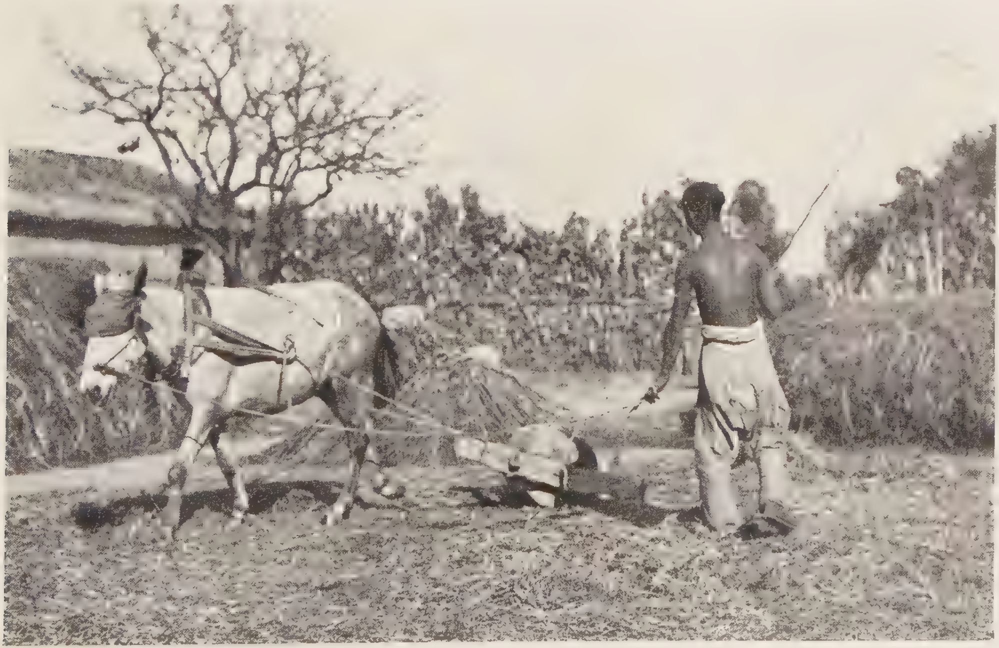
His lot is a hard one of long hours and strenuous work, but a never-failing cheerfulness is the saving grace which makes life endurable. This vender of baskets on the streets of Peiping does not wait for business to come his way; he shoulders his stock and sets out to find customers.



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

FREE NEWS ON THE BULLETIN BOARDS

Many people in China are too poor to buy newspapers, but they are none the less interested in the contents of the bulletin boards. Some of those who stand before the board with such attentive mien must have its contents relayed to them verbally, for they cannot read.



Photograph by J. T. McGarvey

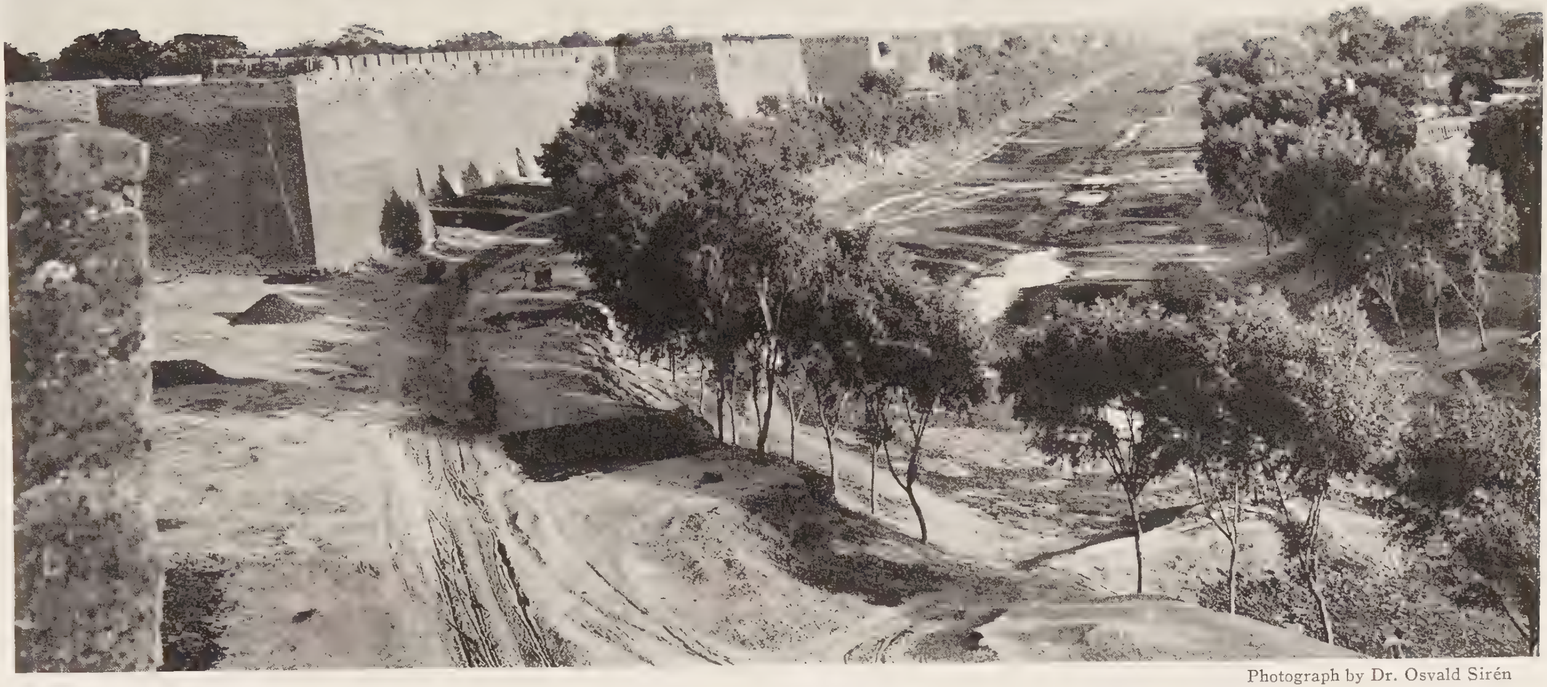
HIS PEOPLE HAVE THRESHED THIS WAY FOR AGES

China has been a conservative country and changes have not been easily or quickly achieved. However, another factor which has stood in the way of the adoption of more modern agricultural methods has been the extreme poverty of the people. Threshing machines are beyond the reach of their pocketbooks.

© Lionel Green

ONCE A BARREN, PIRATE-INFESTED ISLAND, HONG KONG IS NOW ONE OF THE GREAT PORTS OF THE WORLD

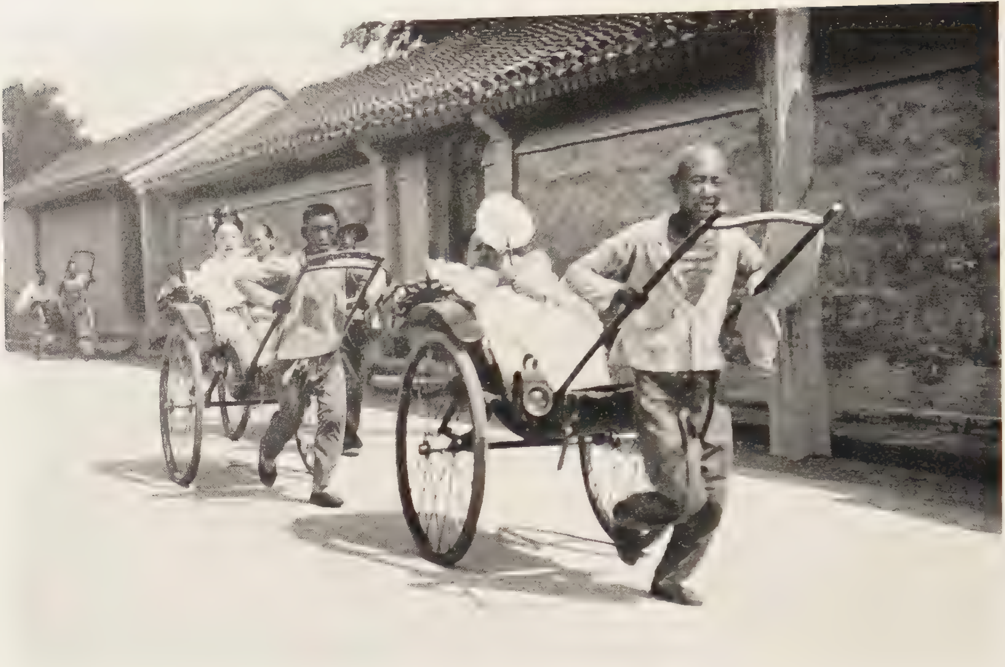
Nearly a century ago Great Britain obtained complete possession of the island and set about developing the city of to-day. It has become the principal ocean gateway to the markets of South China. Thousands of vessels call here each year. Across the narrow channel on the mainland, lies Kowloon. While in this harbor, 25 years ago, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, was warned by the Viceroy of Canton that, because of anti-American feeling, it would not be safe for his party to visit that city (see text, page 577).



Photograph by Dr. Osvald Sirén

VAST, STERN-WALLED, PEIPING IS NO LONGER CAPITAL OF CHINA

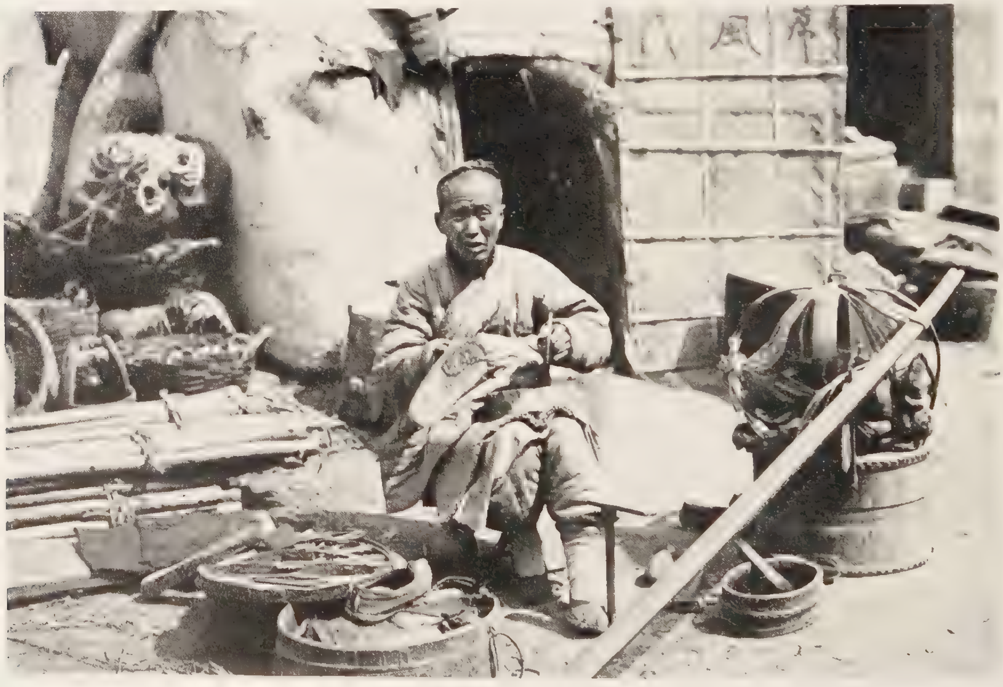
The Nationalists have recently moved the seat of government from the great metropolis of the north to Nanking, in the south. The capital has thus been switched back to the city from which it was removed more than three centuries ago by one of the Ming Emperors.



Photograph by J. T. McGarvey

FASHIONABLE RUNABOUTS IN A FORMER CHINESE CAPITAL

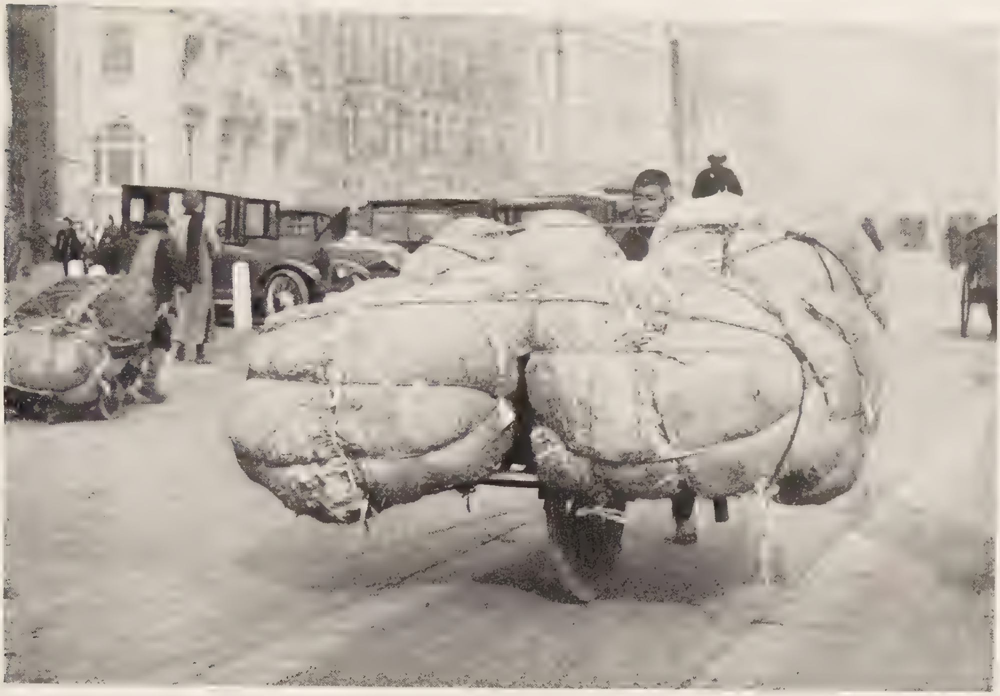
Well-to-do ladies of Peiping used to travel about in jinrikishas drawn by seemingly tireless coolies. These particular society vehicles are equipped with mud-guards, rubber tires, and lights.



Photograph from George A. Morgan

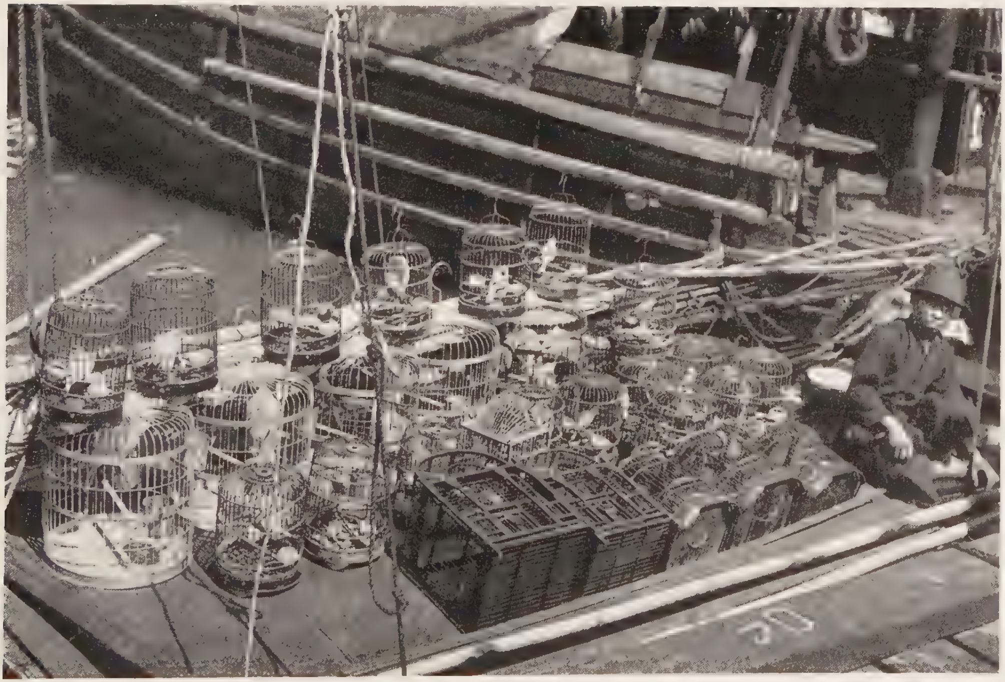
AN ITINERANT COBBLER PLIES HIS TRADE

Although some Chinese go barefoot, many wear shoes of some kind. In Canton, particularly, there are hundreds of stores where only shoes are sold. However, it takes a long time for a coolie to save the price of a pair of shoes; so he has them repaired again and again.



EAST AND WEST MINGLE ON SHANGHAI'S BUND

Here Western business methods have to some extent displaced the more leisurely ways of the Orient, but coolies still compete with motor trucks for the carrying trade of the city. And they manage to navigate with unbelievable loads.



Photographs by David J. Martin

BIRDS ARE FAVORITE PETS IN CHINA

Feathered folk of many kinds are tamed and kept in cages by the Chinese. It is a common sight to see tame larks going into the air for rice thrown by their masters, and singing as they come down. A bird seller's sampan at Hong Kong.

Photograph by Dr. Osvald Sirén

A BIRD SELLER OF PEIPING

instilled in me the profound respect and the very kindly feeling that I have toward that people and toward the great men who have done so much to make them a great people.

When we first went there we found Admiral, then Captain, McCalla in the harbor at Yokohama. Naval officers know more of international social etiquette than even members of the State Department. He at once said it was essential to the welfare of the world and of our relations with Japan that the Emperor should see us. We had not realized it, but were without difficulty convinced.

There was only one of our number who had had any diplomatic experience, and that was Judge Ide, who had been Chief Justice of Samoa and Consul General, and had met diplomatic and consular and naval officers in those far-distant islands of the South Pacific. He concurred with Captain McCalla, and as the Captain had notified Minister Buck of our coming, our path was made easy in having an audience with the Emperor.

MEETING THE MIKADO

The Emperor was a great Emperor. He had lived through the Shogun War. The Shogun, though normally the keeper of the Emperor's palace, was the real ruler of Japan, as his ancestors had been before him for more than two centuries. The Mikado had been a religious head of the State and nominally the civil authority, but the Shogun had exercised all power. This rebellion resulted in the deposition of the Shogun and the bringing to real power of the then Emperor.

This was the Emperor whom we saw. No monarch in modern Europe or elsewhere has manifested greater appreciation of a present-day civilization, and no one has appreciated more the strength that he could bring to his country by adopting the lessons of that civilization than Mutsuhito did. The men whom he selected were the builders of his Empire, and they formed a coterie, first of active executive agents and then of older statesmen, the like of which has been rarely seen in any government that we know.

It fell to my lot, after our first formal audience with the Emperor, to visit him three other times, the last two times as his personal guest. He gave Mrs. Taft and me the detached Shiba palace in which to live, and by his many kindnesses made our stay the source of most delightful reminiscence. The statesmen to whom I have referred I first met on my second visit in 1904, when I returned home as Secretary of War. I came into close contact with them when we visited Japan in the congressional party of 1905, and then in 1907, when I went to the Philippines, I met them again.

I was there the winter of 1903-1904, when they were preparing for and anticipating the Russian war. Again, in the early summer of 1905, when they were engaged in the war and had won such notable successes, and then we returned in October, 1905, on our way back from the Philippines, after the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth, and then again in 1907, when at a great banquet given by the Secretary of State I made a speech which was well received in Japan and this country, pointing out not only the impossibility, but the absurdity, of a war between Japan and the United States.

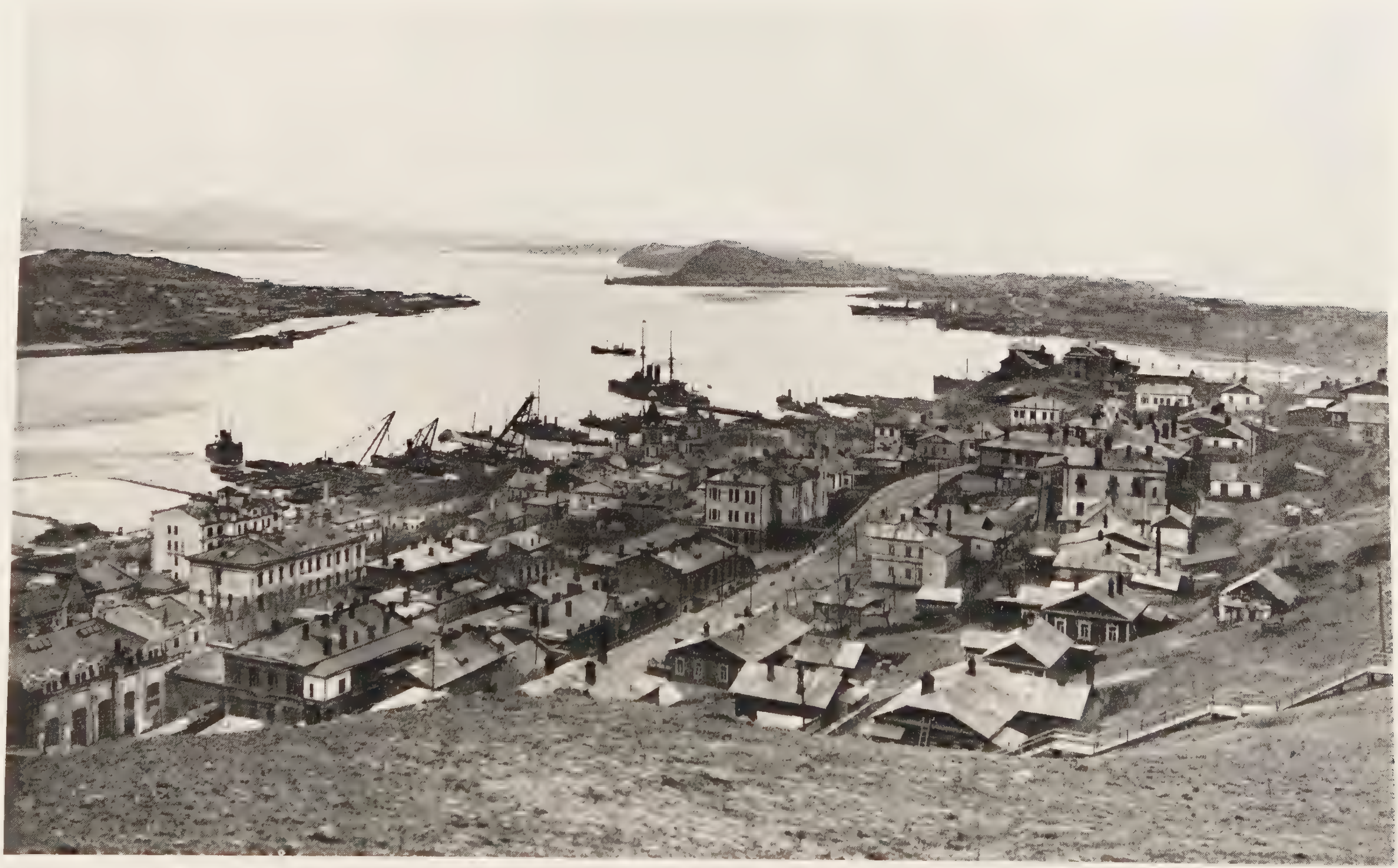
Photograph by Sidney D. Gamble

HE BEGS FOR FUNDS TO REBUILD A TEMPLE

For 23 years this skewered devotee has roamed the streets of Peiping soliciting money. His method is to stop in front of a Chinese home and beat on his wooden gong, or "Buddha's ear," until some member of the household presents him with what he deems a sufficient donation. He will seldom cease his racket for less than the equivalent of a nickel.

One of the curious evidences of the onward march of Japan to national success and of the work that had been done by its galaxy of statesmen and soldiers was that when I was first in Japan many of them were barons. When I next visited them they were counts. When I went the third time they were marquises, and the fourth time I went there some of them had become princes.

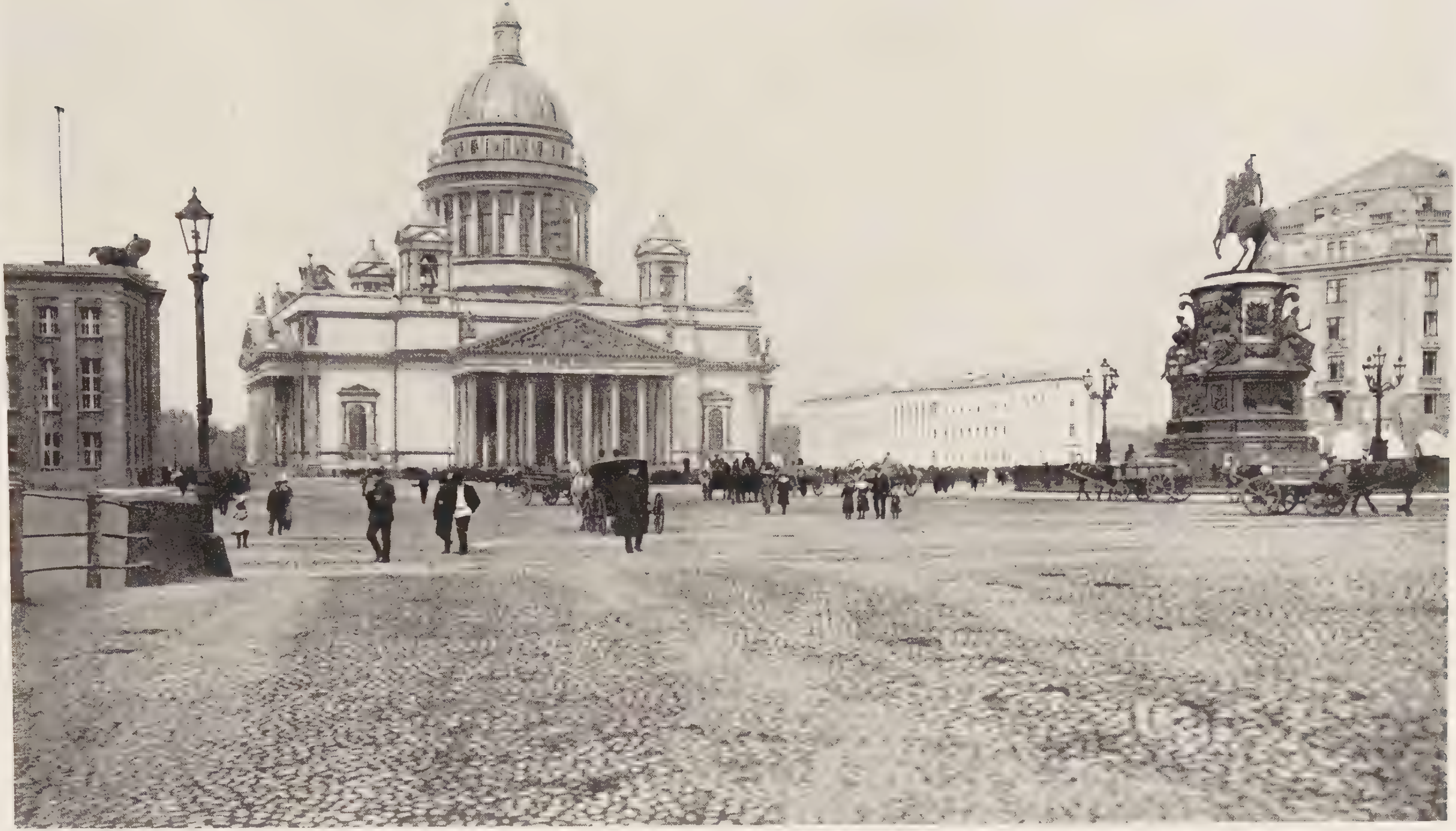
I had a long talk with Marquis Ito in 1904 in Yokohama, in which he prophesied the Russian war. We met him again in 1905, when at a luncheon in the arsenal gardens given by the Minister of War, instead of responding to a toast he sang a poem of his own composing. In 1905 I had important conferences with the then Marquis Katsura, the premier, and Baron Komura, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and again with Marquis Saionji, another premier, in 1907, when Marquis Katsura was out of office.



Photograph by Alvin M. Sandberg

VLADIVOSTOK, LIKE CONSTANTINOPLE, LIES ON A GOLDEN HORN

The Zolotoy Rog (Golden Horn) is one of the finest harbors in the world, safe at all times and in all kinds of weather. It is frozen up for about two and a half months each winter, but can be kept open the year round by the use of ice breakers. Vladivostok is the Soviet Union's chief port on the Pacific.



Photograph by J. and P. Parikas

LENINGRAD'S LARGEST CHURCH IS NOW CLOSED TO WORSHIPERS

Built with lavish disregard of cost, with profusion of detail and heaviness of total effect, St. Isaac's Cathedral is nevertheless one of the most noteworthy structures in Russia's former capital. To the right of Marie Square is the monument to Emperor Nicholas I, at the corners of which are figures of his wife and daughters, representing Justice, Strength, Wisdom, and Faith.

Photograph by Garner Curran

CANDIED CRAB APPLES FOR VLADIVOSTOK'S SWEET TOOTH

After glazing the apples, these Chinese venders have strung them on straws. Such dainties are peddled in the village streets and railway stations of North China and in other places where the Chinese have penetrated.

They were all most charming hosts. When we went out in 1905 with the congressional and senatorial party, and with Miss Alice Roosevelt as a member of the party, the gratitude that the Japanese felt toward President Roosevelt for seeking to bring about peace was manifested by such an overwhelming popular reception to the party of which his daughter was a member that it presented the Japanese to us in a very different character from that in which I had seen them on previous visits.

No American crowd could show any such enthusiasm. The *banzais* that greeted us everywhere at Tokyo, the crowds that gathered to say farewell to us at Tokyo, those that met us at Kyoto, Kobe, and even at Nagasaki, would have more than satisfied the most exacting Presidential candidate, and the reception by the Emperor and the Government was in conformity with this popular outburst.

Of the older statesmen beside Prince Ito, I remember best Yamagata, the great Financial Minister, who carried Japan through the change from the silver to the gold monetary standard.

A FICKLE CROWD

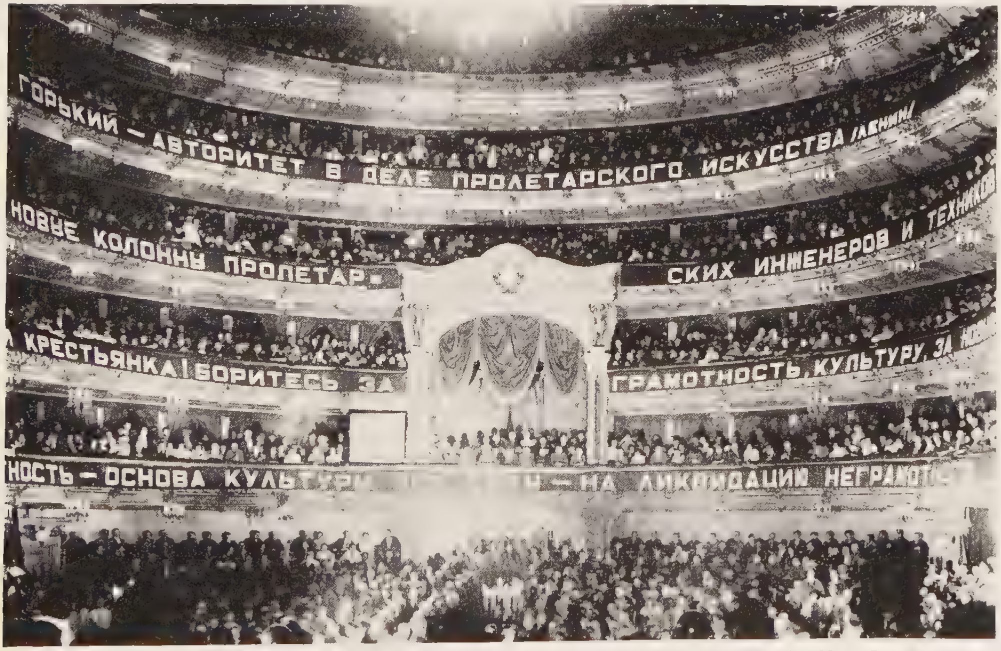
The famous premier, Admiral Yamamoto was Minister of Marine when I was there. Marquis Terauchi was a baron when I first met him, and we were Secretaries of War together. He later became the Governor of Chosen (Korea), succeeding Prince Ito after his assassination.

But you must not put faith either in princes or in popular enthusiasm. No sooner was the Portsmouth Treaty made and the Japanese learned that they were not to receive any indemnity from Russia than the name of their representatives who had either made or approved the treaty, like Ito and Komura, and of Mr. Roosevelt, who was credited with bringing it about, became anathema, riots ensued, and when I went back to Japan in October from the Philippines, instead of being received by great cheering crowds that had said farewell to us in July, I

Photograph by Eugene Lee Stewart

THE ONLY PASSENGER DEPOT IN VLADIVOSTOK

This photograph was made about the time of Mr. Taft's visit. The Tsar's symbol is displayed from the roof.


ГОРЬКИЙ — АВТОРИТЕТ В ДЕЛЕ ПРОЛЕТАРСКОГО ИСКУССТВА /ЛЕНИН/
НОВЫЕ КОЛОННЫ ПРОЛЕТАР-
СКИХ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ И ТЕХНИКОВ
КРЕСТЬЯНКА! БОРИТЕСЬ ЗА
ГРАМОТНОСТЬ, КУЛЬТУРУ, ЗА
НОСТЬ — ОСНОВА КУЛЬТУРЫ
— НА ЛИКВИДАЦИИ НЕГРАМОТ-

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THE SOVIET HONORS THE LITERARY SPOKESMAN OF THE WORKING CLASS

On May 31, 1928, a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet met in the Great Imperial Theater of the capital to welcome the return to Russia of Maxim Gorki, best known in America as the author of "The Lower Depths."

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

LOOKING TOWARD THE KREMLIN FROM THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

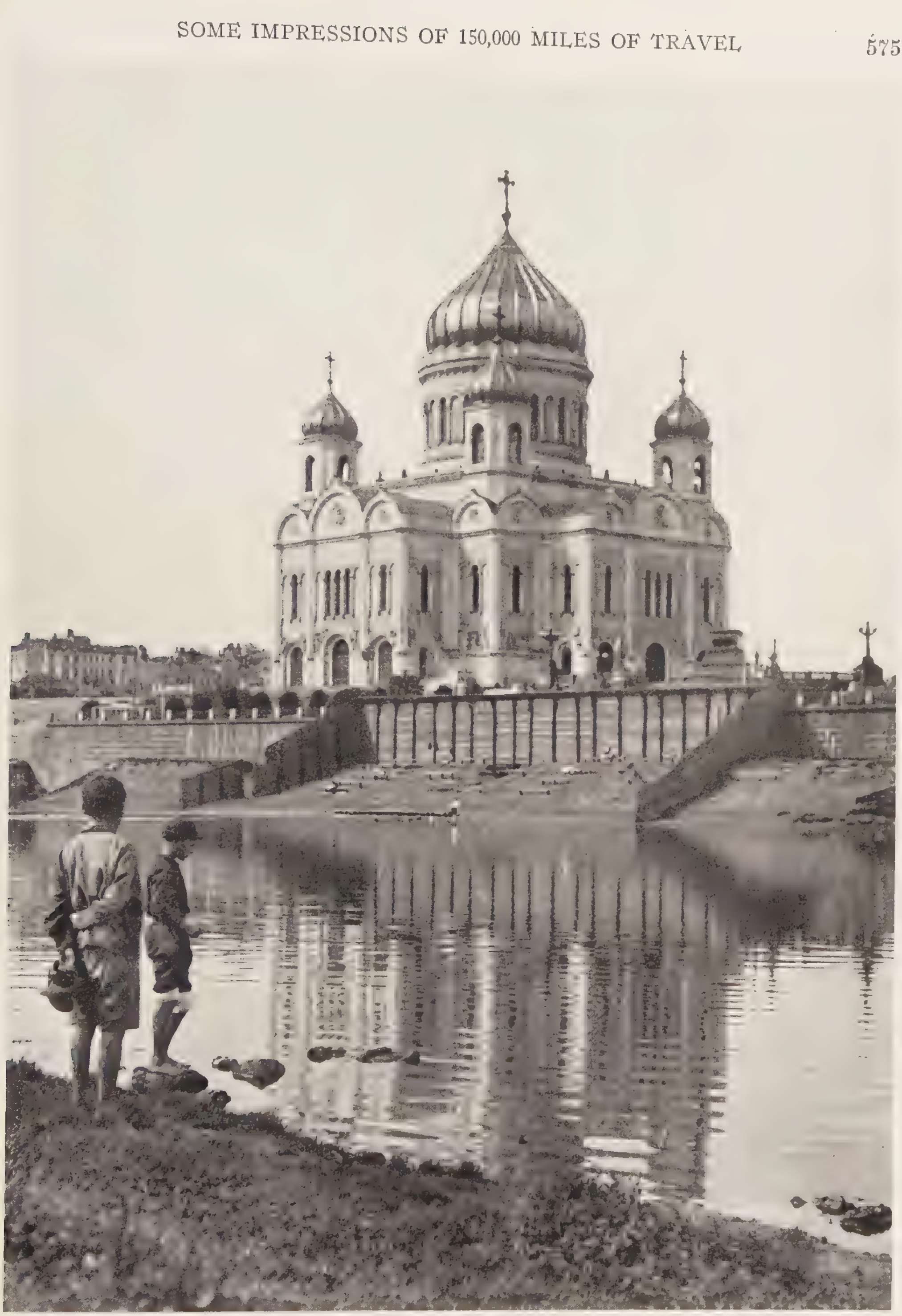
Around this fortress, city within a city, much of Moscow's history has revolved in the past; to-day, the nation's history is made there, for it is the center of the Soviet Union. Here is set in motion the machinery which has made Russia a testing ground for what has hitherto been only a theory of economy, society, and politics.

went from the dock to the hotel between closely formed files of a regiment of cavalry, and I did not go to Tokyo at all.

WAR WITH JAPAN IMPOSSIBLE

Japan is much nearer a popular government than many people suppose. It is not true that the statesmen of Japan desire a war with the United States. I do not hesitate to say that it is the last thing they do desire. They are not a rich country. They realize that their trade with the United States is their most valuable trade. They are fighting the battle for trade and not for conquest or further acquisition of territory in this direction.

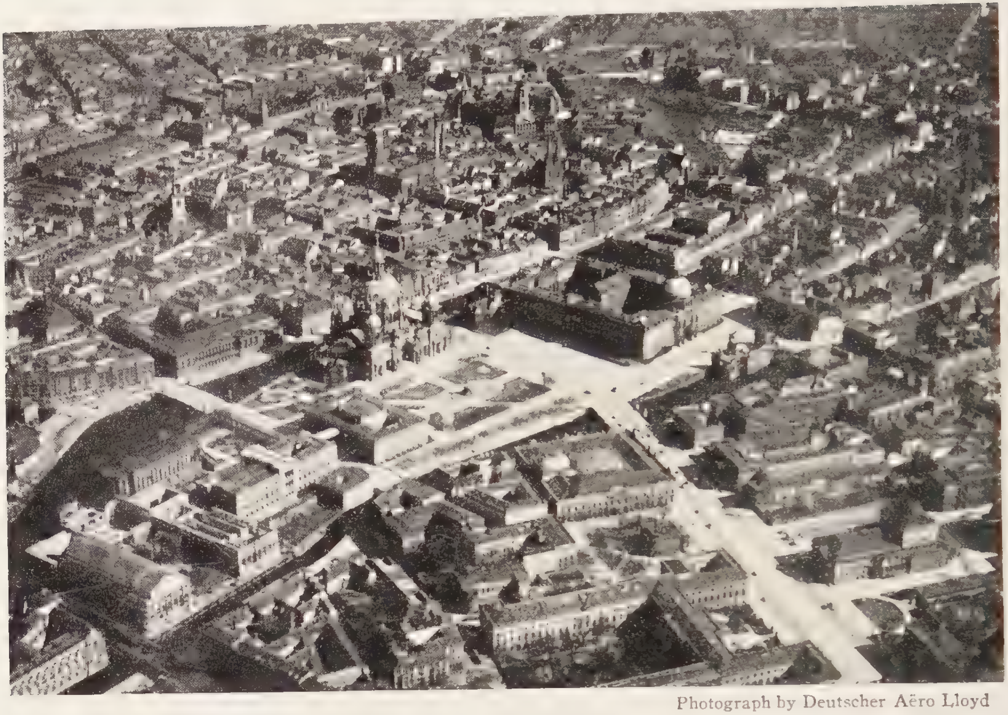
When anybody speaks of the probability of war occurring between Japan and the United States and of the landing of a great Japanese force on the California coast, which shall subject us to humiliation, he proceeds on assumptions that never in fact would be realized. The transportation of an army 5,000 miles across the trackless waste of the Pacific, with all the chances of attack upon the troopships that would have to carry them, is an idle dream, and the Japanese would not deal



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

FISHING AMID SCENES OF THE OLD ORDER

The placid Moskva still flows through the Soviet capital, indifferent to the great changes and events that have taken place on its banks, and on its left side still rise the marble-sheathed walls of the Church of the Redeemer.



Photograph by Deutscher Aëro Lloyd

HERE BEATS THE HEART OF BERLIN

The stream winding through the city is the Spree. On its banks, in the left foreground, is the National Gallery. Near the center of the picture is the great Cathedral, flanked on the right by a rectangular, two-court structure which was formerly the Royal Palace of Kaiser William II, now a museum. The broad thoroughfare leading from the palace in the right foreground is Unter den Linden. At its left upper end is the Zeughaus (Arsenal) and, farther down, the two long wings of Frederick William University, formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick the Great. Across the street from its upper wing is the Opera House.

in idle dreams, even if they coveted our country, as they do not.

But the only danger of a war is in our doing injustice to the Japanese. We made a gentleman's agreement with them in respect to the immigration of their laborers into this country, by which we left it to their control, with an understanding that they would not increase the number in this country. They have kept that to the letter. They have no desire to encourage immigration to us.

They have use for their people in Korea and elsewhere; but, as Count Hayashi said to me in Tokyo, when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, "We have had great success as a people. We have what I may call patriotic self-conceit, and the only danger of friction between the two governments is that your people, through race prejudice, may do injustice to those of our people who are in your country. We feel that we are entitled by what we have done to be treated on an equality with the other peoples of the world by you, and when you discriminate against us, or when your people manifest a race prejudice against us and seek to assign us to an inferior grade, you stir the hearts of our people. Outbreaks against our people in your country we greatly deprecate, because they would arouse such feeling on the part of our people that they might not be able to be controlled."

One of the most satisfactory things accomplished while I was President, to me, was the treaty with Japan, and the way in which it operated. The Japanese Government has kept the faith; now we must keep the faith with them.

The peculiar beauty of a Japanese landscape and the cherry blossoms, the wonderful chrysanthemums, the remarkable

© Harris and Ewing

THE PROVERBIAL MARCH LION ATTENDED MR. TAFT'S INAUGURATION

One of the worst spring storms Washington has ever experienced occurred the day that William Howard Taft took the Presidential oath in 1909. Nevertheless throngs braved the snow and ice along Pennsylvania Avenue to see him and his gracious wife as they drove from the Capitol to the White House.

industry of the people, their intense patriotism, courage, and persistence are known to all men, and hardly call for comment, so well understood are they.

Japan is a great power, and it is in the interest of the civilization of the world that we and its people keep on good terms. There are enough trade rivalries between us to occupy our time, and all we have to do to avoid other than business rivalry is to treat them as we would wish to be treated. They do not insist on pushing themselves into our civilization; and those who are here we ought to treat without discrimination. That is all they ask.

WARNED OF THE DANGER OF A VISIT TO CANTON

When we reached Hong Kong, in 1905, we were advised—indeed, we had learned before—that there was a boycott on against the American goods and that the feeling in China was intense against the Americans, on the ground that we were insulting Chinese who were coming to the United States and were cruel and unnecessarily harsh and humiliating in our examination of them and method of treatment.

I had a long talk with the Chinese who are members of the English Council in Hong Kong, and I found really enough evidence to report it to President Roosevelt, and it led to substantial reform in that regard; while at Hong Kong we received notice from the Viceroy of Canton that it would be unsafe for members of our party, as a party, to visit Canton, that great southern Chinese city on the great river, which is always visited by Americans who are in search of Chinese goods and objects of art.

Those of us who had not been in a Chinese city did not quite understand the fear of the Viceroy. The truth is, in going through the city, parties are often carried in sedan chairs, and the streets are so narrow, for they are mere alleys, that in going around the corners or in

Photograph from Frederick Simpich

AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE LINKS UNCLE SAM WITH HIS NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH

Traffic is crossing the Rio Grande from Juárez, Mexico, to El Paso, Texas. Another bridge farther down the river takes care of southbound vehicular traffic. Because of Mexican and United States customs, immigration, and sanitary regulations, all traffic is controlled at each end of the bridge.

meeting people it often happens that the handles of the chairs have to be thrust into the open doors and windows of the stores and shops; so that the woman of the house must give up her knitting, the cobbler must move his stool, the butcher must stop his dissection, and the course of business generally must be interrupted as the procession moves by.

I should think that those narrow alleys would be awkward places to meet a mob, and that it would be difficult to escape if the denizens of the neighborhood pounced upon a stranger from the windows of the first and second stories in such a city.

The Chinese cities one must see to know. With their narrow alleys, with their open sewers running right in the middle of them, the smells and the unappetizing sights are such that at first one wishes to turn and flee. It is hard to understand how a people as capable, as industrious, as intelligent as the Chinese are could maintain such places to live in.

We held a council of war over the warning message of the Viceroy of Canton in the cabin of our steamer in Hong Kong harbor. Both Consul General Lay of Canton and Consul General Bragg of Hong Kong were there. General Bragg had had command of the Iron Brigade in the Civil War and he had reached the age of indiscretion. As I was Secretary of War, he was in favor of my ordering a regiment of United States troops from Manila and of going up to Canton and marching through Canton with the regiment at the head of the procession.

Mr. Lay was less warlike, and suffice it to say that we did not follow the old veteran's jingo policy. Many did go and went through the streets and were not mistreated. While there were cartoons printed of a derogatory character against Miss Alice Roosevelt and myself, that was the extent of the exhibition of hostility. We who were officials attended a luncheon at a government palace on the river. The Viceroy was ill and we were

Photograph by Sumner W. Matteson

ROYAL PALMS OFTEN MARK THE ENTRANCE TO A CUBAN SUGAR ESTATE

To Cubans they are the "Blessed Trees," for they give shade, wood, medicine, and food. Sugar has been Cuba's chief crop for 150 years. The island still caters to the world's sweet tooth, particularly to that of the United States, which takes all but 10 per cent of its crop. The oxcarts are used to haul cane to the private railways which run across the plantations.

entertained by his representative, and had the pleasure of tasting birds'-nest soup, eggs that had been buried for centuries, and other tidbits of the Chinese menu.

I have been in China three times—in Shanghai, in Hong Kong, and in some of the other towns. China is a most remarkable country. There is a homogeneity among the people that is not manifested in a common language, except the Mandarin language, which the educated people speak and write, but which the great mass of the people do not understand.

The common people speak different dialects, so that a Shanghai Chinese cannot understand a Cantonese Chinese, and neither of them can understand the dialect of a Peking Chinese, and they converse when they meet in pidgin English, which has the dignity of an important medium of communication in the Orient; yet Chinese all look alike; they have identical traits, and they have a common history of achievement in a civilization of a certain kind that runs back for thousands of years.

Their Empire has been a central government of loosely held parts, in each of which the almost absolute power of the Viceroy has been modified only by mobs who have secured reforms by violence whenever the abuses exceed their patience. Certainly no one who has come into contact with the race denies to them, as a people, great intellectual force, great industry, and great capacity. They are now struggling to secure a new form of government.

They have attempted a republic. It does not seem to have been a complete success. It may work out ultimately, but we must not be too sanguine in our hopes as to what can be done in China, or anywhere else, indeed, in the matter of government, in a few months or years. They are a conservative people; they move slowly. Our particular form of popular government may not be adapted to their needs. I should think it very likely that it was not, for the time being.

One of the great difficulties in main-

Photograph by Publishers' Photo Service

ALL DAY LONG THE BATTLE RAGED ROUND EL VISO HILL, AT EL CANEY

Some of the fiercest fighting in the Spanish-American War took place here and at neighboring San Juan Hill, near Santiago de Cuba. At this old stone fort, the central point of the Spanish defenses, gallant Americans and their no less gallant foes made July 1, 1898, a day ever memorable for courage and tenacity on both sides. El Viso's fort is now in a ruinous state, with one of its old guns still pointing futilely toward San Juan Ridge. The chief sections of both this and the San Juan battlefield are now preserved as a public park.

taining popular self-government is in securing a sense of responsibility for the government that all people must feel if the government is to be a success. It is hard to get the teamwork of all the people. They don't want to sacrifice relatively unimportant advantages to the great purpose of peaceful and just government of all.

The attitude of the Chinese, as indeed of many other peoples, has been that the government is something different from him; something, as it were, set apart to control him, to get as much out of him as it can in taxes, to restrain him if he violates the law, and something for whose action he is not himself responsible. Now, that sensation cannot be gotten over in a day.

Self-government, as applied to a people, as President Wilson says, is a term indicating character, and you cannot acquire character overnight. The truth with us in America is that with our training and our ancestral and historical traditions we have almost a sixth sense of political organization among our people to govern ourselves. It was acquired from our Anglo-Saxon and Germanic progenitors in the struggle of 1,000 years; and while the lesson of our example and experiences may dispense with the necessity for such a long period of probation and trial in making a popular government among other peoples, we are very provincial in supposing that men can take our form of government and force it on to peoples with entirely different experiences, traditions, different relations to government, and have it fit that kind of people so that they can wear it and feel comfortable in it and make it useful.

THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN

My last visit to the Philippines was when I went there to open the National Assembly, which was provided for in the act of Congress establishing a government for the Philippines whenever the Commission should certify that the Islands were in a tranquil state sufficient to justify the holding of elections among the people. I am not at all sure that we were not too hasty in giving the Philippines a National Assembly, but we were very anxious to show our good faith in attempting to prepare the Filipinos for self-government and to train them in actual self-government as far as it was possible consistent with the maintenance of law and order and a decent conduct of affairs.

In my opening address before the Assembly I reiterated my conviction that it would take a long time, a generation or more, to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, and that, of course, did not suit the politicians who were gathered before me. It was most interesting, however, to revisit the Islands and to see how projects begun six or eight years before were completed and were proving to be useful, as we had hoped they would be.

We visited Benguet and stayed for several days with Governor General Forbes at his bungalow, called "Topside," 6,000 feet up; breathed in the delightful atmosphere of that wonderful country; noted the great improvements that had been made in the Army post; saw the working out of the plans of Mr. Burnham; rejoiced in the evident good use which all the churches were making of Benguet, with their schools, their hospitals, and their resthouses, and found an appreciation on the part of the Filipinos of the admirable health resort that had now been brought within their reach.

During our stay we visited a large Army post with General Wood. The commander of the post was one who had not received the promotion that he thought he deserved, and so allowed his tongue to run on into expressions that were promptly reported to General Wood and me, indicating that he was not altogether appreciative of our coming. In his conversations with his staff be constantly referred to Major General Wood as "Doctor," and he expressed surprise that I should visit his post at that time, because there were no votes to be gained there.

Such remarks rarely anger me, but always arouse in me a feeling of sympathy with a man who has allowed conditions to make him unhappy, although he has a good place and one which offers him a great opportunity to be useful. I presume it is impossible to avoid such a feeling in some Army and Navy officers, especially in piping times of peace, when promotion is slow and opportunity for just comparison of excellence is not at hand.

So many good patriotic men eat their hearts out in contemplating the preferment of others whose advancement they deem unjust that I feel as if a philosophic patience was more to be desired by military men than any other profession. There never was anything truer than Milton's words: "The mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

ACROSS SIBERIA

We left Manila late in October on the *Rainbow,* which was the flagship of the station, and with two other vessels to accompany us, we went directly to Vladivostok. We reached there in November.

The passage was not a very pleasant one because the seas were rough. We had left Manila on a beautiful sunny day, with the water as blue and the mountainous shores as picturesque as possible, and nothing of all my experience remains more vivid in my mind than the contrast between picturesque Manila Bay and the entrance to Vladivostok harbor, with the cold, cheerless, barren shores of its approaches, as inhospitable and as rock-bound as if nobody lived there.

Photograph by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor

FOR 300 YEARS AND MORE, MORRO CASTLE HAS DEFIED MAN AND WEATHER

"I would sit in the little black office of the consulate at Havana day after day and look across the beautiful channel of the harbor entrance to the embattled walls of Morro Castle" (see text, page 595). This fortification bears the same relation to the capital as the other Morros do to Cuba's Santiago and to Porto Rico's San Juan (see illustration, page 587). The lighthouse surmounting it was built in 1844 and affords an unexcelled view over the city and harbor.

We finally dropped anchor in the harbor opposite the town. It is not a pretty settlement at that season. Then we had the uncomfortable sensation when we landed that naturally came from hearing that there had been a mutiny the day before among the torpedo-boat destroyer crews, and that the mutineers had taken possession of one of the destroyers, and with a woman with a red flag in the leadership had sailed out into the harbor and proposed to lead an assault upon law and order. The outbreak was sternly suppressed.

The Governor, who was very gracious and hospitable, sent a prince, who spoke English, to act as our aid, and we attended a dinner at the Governor's house, where we first encountered that wonderful Russian custom by which at a sideboard, loaded with all sorts of attractive viands, one takes a preliminary meal before sitting down to dinner. And then we started on an 11-day trip to St. Petersburg in a car that the Russian Government had furnished us and which was, while not showy, very comfortable.

After leaving Vladivostok we soon passed into Mongolia, and after a day or two reached Harbin. Mr. Willard Straight, then in the consular service of the United States at Mukden, met us at Vladivostok and rode with us to Harbin. There we had a most interesting and amusing time. We were first greeted by a most remarkable-looking bodyguard of Chinese, whose uniforms were of the type of Confucius. Then we found a squadron of Russian Tatar cavalry drawn up outside the station, who rode with great speed and tremendous abandon, while we were drawn to the hotel behind two beautiful Orloff horses.

The train waited for this function and we had to act with celerity. When we reached the hotel we met the consuls of all the Powers, and one of the most amusing of the incidents was the series

© Underwood and Underwood

AT THE UNVEILING OF THE PEARY MEMORIAL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, APRIL 6, 1922

From right to left, Chief Justice (then Secretary of State) and Mrs. Hughes, Hon. William Howard Taft (then Chief Justice), the Ambassador of France and Mme. Jusserand, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society; the President of the United States and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Robert E. Peary, widow of the discoverer of the North Pole; Dr. E. W. Nelson, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Peary's second in command; Hon. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood.

of toasts proposed by Mr. Straight to the various crowned heads whose representatives were there. It had taken a great deal of discussion to determine which crowned head was to be named first. It was Chinese soil, and the Emperor of China was perhaps entitled to the primacy; but then came the question as between Russia and Japan and all the other countries. The only part of the bill of fare that I recollect was a great profusion of champagne.

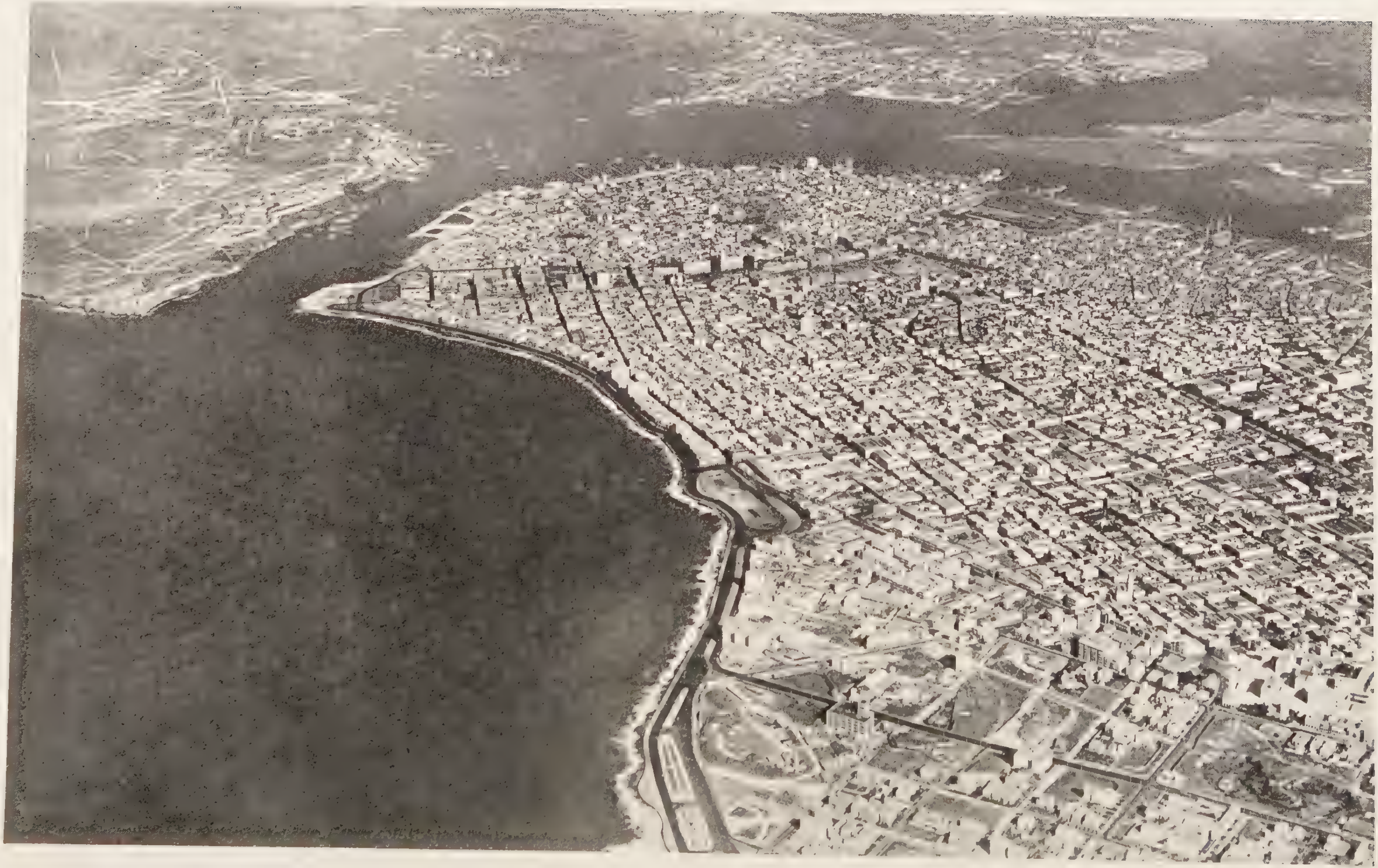
A SALUTE AT 3 A. M.

The War Minister of Russia had courteously ordered each commanding officer of the posts on the way through Siberia to pay his respects to me. As most of them only spoke Russian, and as I did not speak Russian, our communications were those of courtesy, and they did not involve a great deal of use of gray matter. I remember being roused from sleep one night to look out at a station as we passed, and there at 3 o'clock in the morning stood a faithful field officer standing at attention and with a salute toward the car in which he was advised that I was riding.

In a journey of 12 days one makes acquaintance with the passengers on a train as one does on the ocean. We celebrated Thanksgiving on the train, and some of our very kind fellow-travelers who were Russians had telegraphed on to Moscow for a great Thanksgiving cake, which met us in the Ural Mountains and graced the festal board on our National Saints Day.

SIBERIAN PLAINS SUGGEST THE DAKOTAS

Siberia is interesting as an agricultural country. There were many stretches that looked much like the plains of the Dakotas or Kansas. The railway stations



Photograph © Victor Dallin

AN AIR VIEW OF HAVANA AND ITS BEAUTIFUL DRIVE ALONG THE SEA WALL KNOWN AS THE MALECÓN

The famous sea-bordering thoroughfare was formerly the city's dump. After the Spanish-American War its possibilities were recognized and it was converted into the magnificent boulevard it is to-day. When a howling *norte* whips down from the north, a roaring surf pounds over the wall.

Photograph by Charles Martin

SUGAR-CANE PLANTATIONS FORM A NECKLACE OF GREEN AROUND PORTO RICO

The sugar estates give employment to veritable armies of workers and support modern *centrales*, or mills, that grind thousands of tons of cane a day. Sugar production in Porto Rico dates from 1548, when one rude mill operated by oxen began operations. To-day American capital and Government research in the improvement of the sugar-content and mosaic-resisting varieties of cane, coupled with modern methods, effect a production of more than 700,000 tons. A plantation near Rincón, in northwest Porto Rico.

Photograph by Albert K. Dawson

SAN JUAN WELCOMES MANY OF ITS VISITORS AT THIS SPOT

The well-kept appearance of the landing place and little park before the post office bears witness to the sanitary measures inaugurated by the Americans, who gave the city modern paved streets, modern sewerage and water systems, and a general cleaning up.

were built of concrete, large and comfortable, and there were cities with most respectable buildings, government and business. The people whom we saw looked like contented peasants and farmers, like the pioneers in any country.

We were very agreeably surprised to find what Siberia was, in view of the impression that we had entertained in advance. We met many train-loads of immigrants from Russia coming out to build up the country and grow up with it. When I reached Russia, however, there was more of a sadness in the attitude of the people, as if they were not certain of conditions and what was to be done.

When we landed in Moscow we were treated with great consideration. The Governor General gave us a beautiful children's ballet at the Grand Opera House. We spent Sunday visiting the churches and the great Kremlin, with all the interesting and historical treasures in the Museum of Armor and other relics of the time of Peter the Great and Ivan the Terrible and the visit of Napoleon.

General Edwards was with us, and we never entered an anteroom where he had to wait any time that the General, in humorous reference to the possibility of being blown up, did not suggest an examination of the ceiling to see whether it was of such material as to make our passage through it a comfortable one. Little did we expect to be brought so close in association to just such an incident

At noon the next day, after we had reached St. Petersburg, we had a telegram from Moscow saying that the Governor General, riding in a sleigh with his aid and driven by a coachman with two fine horses, had been attacked by a woman, a Nihilist, who threw a bomb that killed both horses and killed the coachman and threw the Governor and his aid into the snow.

We went to the Duma and we saw it in assembly, and some of the debates were interpreted to me. I met the Pre-

LOOKING THROUGH THE THICK WALLS OF EL MORRO, CHIEF FORT OF SAN JUAN

At the time of its construction this fort was all but impregnable. It was San Juan's first fortification and formed a citadel and military town in itself. El Morro, meaning "headland," is a favorite name for harbor forts and castles in Spanish America.

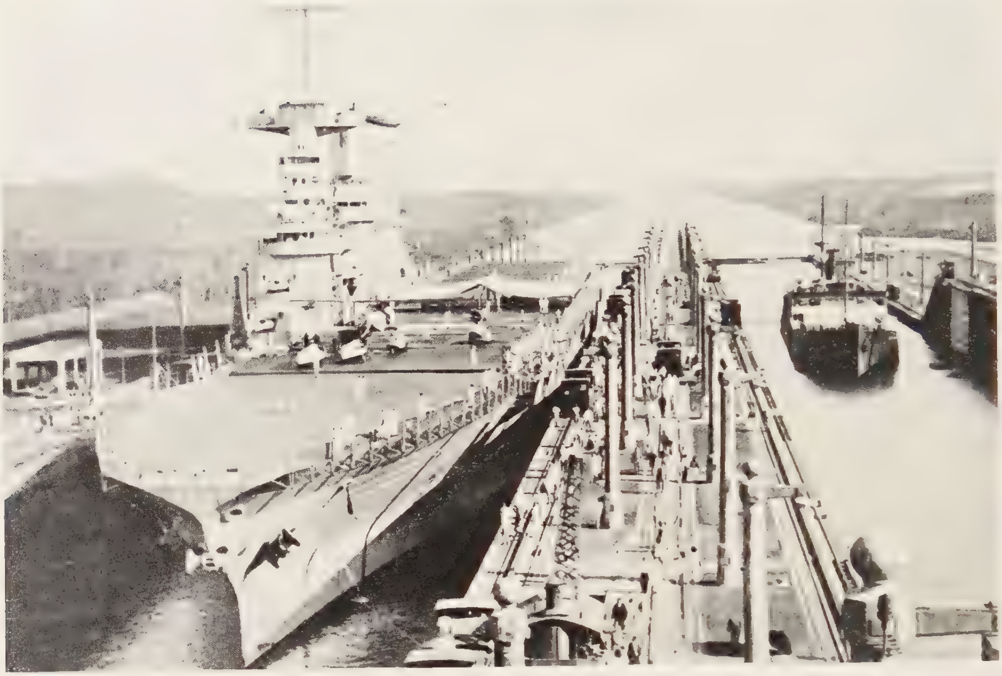
mier, Mr. Stolypin, whose coming to me was announced by a message that in three minutes he would be there, and I prepared to meet him in that time. I had a very interesting conversation with him. He seemed a man most patriotic and earnest in his work, and I have great confidence that he would have been able to work out the tremendous problem that Russia presents to those who are leading her on. She suffered a great loss in his death, which seemed to be the result of some subordinate official's intrigue and not of a general plot against the Government.

WITH THE TSAR AT A REVIEW

My father had been Minister in Russia and the Tsar graciously accorded me an audience. Like all men of high station whom it has been my privilege to meet, he was a simple gentleman, with cordial manner and manifest anxiety to put his visitors at ease. He invited me to attend the Saints Day celebration of the Preobrazhenski Regiment in a great military drill at the barracks, not very far from his palace at Tsarkoye Selo.

Etiquette required me to attend in evening dress, and I appeared at the review in the same garb. The military hierarchy of the Empire were there in the most gorgeous uniforms. Somehow or other as I walked about in this company, as the Tsar reviewed the regiment, I could not but feel, with a silk hat and evening suit and a white waistcoat, that I had no clothes on at all, so garish is an evening dress suit in the bright sunlight and such a contrast did it make to the picturesque and beautiful uniforms of the field marshals, the generals, and the staff.

The regiment was one of the crack regiments. It was like the regiments that the peculiar father of Frederick the Great spent so much time and money in recruiting. Every man stood more than six feet two inches in height, and the officers were the only small men. The regiment was 3,000 in number, well drilled, and most striking in its general



Photograph by Wide World

THE U. S. S. "SARATOGA" IS THE LONGEST AND WIDEST SHIP, EXCEPT FOR ITS SISTER SHIP, THE U. S. S. "LEXINGTON," TO TRAVERSE THE "BIG DITCH"

With only two feet to spare, the 33,000-ton airplane carrier passed through the Gatun Locks on February 5, 1928, to participate in fleet maneuvers on the Pacific. At times it scraped the sides of the locks lightly, but no serious damage resulted. The estimated present capacity of the canal is about 50 ships daily, with continuous night-and-day operation. More than six times as many ships use the canal to-day than in 1915.

appearance. The occasion was a religious ceremony, and began with the intoning of the Mass by some of the most beautiful bass voices of the priests of the Greek Church that I have ever heard.

We returned from the review to the palace, where in a salon considerably larger than the East Room of the White House the Tsar gave a luncheon to the officers of the regiment and to the military dignitaries of the Empire. I had the honor of sitting next to the Tsar and had the pleasure of a conversation with him during the luncheon.

EXPLANATIONS AT BOULOGNE

In coming home from Russia we made a flying stop at Berlin, where we had dinner with Ambassador and Mrs. Tower and a little American reception in the evening. Mrs. Taft left for Paris, and I went to Hamburg to take the *General Grant* at that port, expecting that Mrs. Taft would join me again at Boulogne. We entered Boulogne at 9 o'clock in the evening, and it was blowing pretty hard.

After a great deal of whistling, about 12 o'clock a tender came out. It was a long time coming, and we waited until perhaps 1. We saw it come near; we saw it turn and go back. It seemed impossible to get the two vessels together. Being informed that we could not get the passengers off from the tender before morning, I went to bed.

About 4 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by this remark from a voice that was not unknown to me: "If Will Taft has gone to bed while we were in such dreadful danger of drowning, I will never speak to him again." That remark roused me, and I rose full of explanations, none of which seemed to be satisfactory.

It appeared that the tender had lost its rudder, and they had had a dreadful time; that the motion was such that they were all thrown to the floor of the cabin in which they were, and that while they had twin screws, and it was possible to steer with them, there was very great alarm on the part of the passengers lest the vessel should sink.

DIPLOMATIC AMENITIES AT 4 A. M.

On board with Mrs. Taft and her companion, Mrs. Post Wheeler, was a subprefect, who, learning that I was on the steamer and was a Cabinet officer, had been directed by the Minister of the Interior of France, in a most courteous spirit, to wait upon me and pay his respects. He was in his gold-braided coat and cocked hat, but they had been subjected to the sea and water, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he was not an exuberant figure.

Mrs. Taft said to me with considerable satisfaction that a subprefect awaited me in the cabin, and that I would be expected, therefore, to get up and dress. I improvised a costume, put on my long fur coat and slippers, and attended the subprefect. He made a little speech of welcome to me, and I a speech of thanks for the courtesy in return, and then the humor of the situation at that hour in the morning and in our respective costumes was too much for us, and we compared our feelings in a few remarks that were not reported either to my Government or his.

I also pass over those loving explanations which were so full of a proper vindication of my conduct to Mrs. Taft, but which never seemed to be as convincing to her as I could have desired.

Photograph by A. Moscioni

SAN JUAN HONORS ITS FOUNDER AND PORTO RICO'S COLONIZER

This statue of Ponce de León was cast from cannon captured from the British during a bombardment near the close of the 18th century. It represents the great conquistador leading his followers to a charge. Though Columbus discovered Porto Rico on his second voyage, in 1493, it was Ponce de León, one of his fellow voyagers on the trip, who went back to the island 15 years later to explore and colonize it.

I came back to this country from the Philippines as Secretary of War two months after the Republic of Panama had been established and the Hay-Varilla Treaty with Panama had been signed. It was not ratified until after I had taken over the War Office. As soon as the treaty was ratified and the canal delivered over, I, as Secretary of War, was directed by President Roosevelt to take

Photograph by H. G. Cornthwaite

THE "ANCÓN" MAKES THE FIRST HISTORIC TRIP THROUGH THE WATERWAY THAT DIVIDES TWO CONTINENTS

Though the *Cristóbal*, on August 3, 1914, was the first ocean steamer to pass through the Panama Canal, the *Ancón*, on August 15, 1914, was the first to make the trip on the official opening day—just ten years after the United States began work here. A formal opening, with all the navies of the world represented, was planned for January 1, 1915, but the World War intervened. Not until July 12, 1920, did President Wilson finally proclaim the canal open to international commerce. The *Ancón* is passing through the deepest section of Gaillard (Culebra) Cut. On the left bank are remains of Cucaracha Slide, which continually gave trouble, both to the French and the Americans, and which carried down several million cubic yards of dirt.

charge of the work, and the Commission was directed to report to me.

I went to the Isthmus within two months after that time. The Panamanians were not entirely satisfied with the way the treaty was working, so I took with me the Panamanian Minister, Mr. Obaldía; Mr. Cromwell, who represented the Panamanian Government, and Mr. Magoon.

The Hay-Varilla Treaty had been made in a hurry, and while its features were most advantageous in the interest of the world, because it made greatly for the successful construction of the canal, it did not contain details for the smooth working of the conditions which it produced. It gave to the United States a Zone 40 miles across and 10 miles wide, from Colón to Panama, but it excluded Colón and Panama and the harbors of those two cities from the Zone.

Although both of them were old, as we regard cities in this country, there was no statute, no map, no authoritative decree or order of any kind which fixed the boundaries of either city or of its harbor. We were lying in bed with them, and we took our part of the bed in the middle.

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES AT PANAMA

The question was, What rules should govern the importation of goods from the Zone into Panama and from Panama into the Zone? The Republic needed an income. It had to raise this income by taxation. We began with a mistaken order to put into operation in the Zone the Dingley bill, which would make commerce between the Zone and the Republic, separated by streets only, impossible. Then there was the question of the mail; there was the question of the delimitation of the harbor, and a thousand and one items that had to be settled in some way or friction would ensue.

We were close to the Republic, were much interested in her welfare and in the peace and good order that was maintained by her, and it was of high importance to retain the coöperation of her authorities in the great work which we were attempting. We had to introduce a population of some 40,000 or 50,000 people into the Zone, and the problems of living peaceably with our neighbors in view of that population were acute. Therefore, with my companions I conducted a negotiation that resulted in what we called a *modus vivendi*, and I believe that the main features of that *modus vivendi* are still in force.

At that time there was great agitation over the Panama Canal; there was great pressure to have the dirt begin to fly; there were many muckraking articles concerning the conditions; there was real danger of yellow fever—indeed, it was on the Isthmus—and there were quite a number of victims, so that it became important first to settle the basis of our close living with our neighbors.

The *modus vivendi* was attacked in the Senate. It was supposed to be full of all sorts of wrong, and one of the main grounds for impeaching it was that it was a treaty with a foreign government in which the Senate had not concurred. As it has, however, served the purpose, I think we may say that those who took part in it have been vindicated.

SECURING A LOCK CANAL

When I first went over the canal it did not look much like a canal, and the prospect of its construction was by no means a clear one. We then thought that we ought to have a sea-level canal. We invited distinguished foreign engineers to form a board with our leading American engineers, and they advised by a majority that we have a sea-level canal. The minority, all of them American engineers, advised that we have a lock canal, and we ultimately accepted their recommendation.

It was a most fortunate decision on the part of the administration. If we had attempted a sea-level canal, I don't say that we could not have built it, but I do say it would have been so expensive and so long in construction that it would have become a bore to the whole American people, and that the difference in the two canals as instruments of commerce is so small that the additional expense and additional time would far outweigh the advantage of a sea-level canal, if it had any.

It is curious how issues that seemed to have had the utmost importance disappear from public ken, and I presume that many of those who hear me now will fail to remember the very heated discussions that were had over the type of the canal. The situation in respect to

Photograph by Clifton Adams

TO CELEBRATE A HELPMATE'S BIRTHDAY

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft with other Trustees of The National Geographic Society and friends distinguished in diplomatic and public life gathered to honor Mrs. Taft's natal day, June, 1929, at "Wild Acres," the Maryland home of the President of The Society.

the adoption of the plan was critical. President Roosevelt and I had reached a decided conviction that we ought to have the lock canal, and we were confirmed in this by the earnest views of Mr. Stevens, the engineer.

It was within the executive power to determine the type of the canal, but it was so important a matter and affected so much the amount of money to be expended that Mr. Roosevelt was unwilling to assume the responsibility without having his decision supported by congressional action.

We were greatly troubled by the fact that Senator Kittredge, the head of the Canal Committee, had convinced himself that the sea-level canal was the necessary solution, and that he had pledged so many Senators to his view that it looked as if he would carry the Senate easily when the issue arose; but the President and I took vigorous hold of the matter.

Senator Knox, who was on the committee, prepared a careful and convincing speech in favor of the lock type. I acted as parliamentary whip on that particular issue and tried to induce as many Senators as possible to retreat from the assurances they had given to Senator Kittredge; but, of course, the great power that brought us victory was the direct influence of President Roosevelt. We hear a good deal to-day about the overgrown executive power, but there were "brave men before Agamemnon."

The result was that in the Senate we carried the resolution for the lock canal, and through the very great assistance of a speech by the then Representative Burton, whose views upon navigation matters were of the highest authority in the House, we secured the concurrence of the House in the same resolution. But no one will ever know, except those who were engaged, how close the fight was and how uncertain the result.

I need not dwell on the present aspect of the canal, so many have seen it and are familiar with it. I can only say that the aspect of affairs was very considerably different when I went for my second visit to stay with Governor Magoon in a house built in the grounds of the Ancón Hospital, situated immediately opposite the undertaking establishment where the coffins were placed and the bodies delivered of those who were victims of yellow fever. It was not a pleasant prospect, in more senses than one, for Governor Magoon and his guests.

Year after year as I visited the canal, and especially after the Army engineers assumed control, the growth of the project and the development of the work made the progress visible and inspired an intense desire to see how it all would work out.

Colonel Goethals said to me on one occasion, "I want as many people as possible to come here before we build the canal in order that we may have witnesses, because after we get the thing completed and the back-filling in, and the tropical climate will have covered everything with green verdure, the taxpayers of the United States when they visit the canal will want to know where that $400,000,000 went."

HOW GOETHALS WENT TO PANAMA

And this leads me to the story of how we found Colonel Goethals. Mr. Stevens, whose work upon the canal had been most useful and whose early organization of the forces there shows his great executive ability and much contributed to the subsequent success of the enterprise, had worn out his nervous system, had grown discouraged with the controversies in Congress over the type of the canal and the nerve-straining issues that were constantly bringing him to conferences with legislative committees. In one of his fits of despondency and nervousness he wrote a letter showing by the colored view that he took of things how much out of condition he was, and he asked to be relieved from his task.

We felt that the letter demonstrated that the acceptance of his resignation was essential to his welfare, and, in view of his condition, was probably required in the interest of the work.

Then it was that Mr. Roosevelt and I concluded that we ought to avail ourselves of the services of that able, patriotic corps, the Army engineers, who had had greater civil construction under their control and had had more contracts to make and more money to spend than any similar body in the world. It was in accord with the judgment of Mr. Root, who had been Secretary of War and who had made the suggestion early, and so we

Photograph by Pacific and Atlantic

THE NATION BOWS IN TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT

The body of William Howard Taft lay in state in the United States Capitol while a sorrowing public passed reverently by. As he was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, the booming of twenty-one guns and sound of a golden bugle, sending the solemn notes of taps ringing up into the Virginia hills, were the Nation's farewell to the only citizen who ever served the Republic in its two highest positions of trust and responsibility.

acted. Mr. Roosevelt said to me, "Who is your man?"

I had conferred with General Mackenzie, who was then the Chief of Engineers, and he commended to me as the man for the job George W. Goethals. I had known the then Major Goethals quite pleasantly and favorably as the active office man of the Chief of Engineers and his immediate assistant. He had gone with me to the canal on one of my trips, with a committee of engineers and artillerymen, to fix the sites for the fortifications. He was the son of a Dutchman and naturally inherited a knowledge and love for canals. He had led his class at West Point, as his son did 30 years later, so that his stock had proved itself.

With this information, therefore, I was ready to answer President Roosevelt's question and I recommended Major Goethals, who was immediately appointed. He was permitted to name his assistants; thus the Army took over the responsibility which up to that time had been denied them.

The strain through which Colonel Goethals has passed, only those know who were associated with him in the work. The diplomacy, the straightforward conduct, the persistence, the patience, the wonderful executive ability, the great engineering skill, will some day be described in detail and the achievement set forth as it ought to be; now it can only be described in general terms.

The appointment of Colonel Goethals and the introduction of the Army engineers into the management not only brought the certainty of continuity in engineering control and the military loyalty to the task, but it gave all the people confidence that men who had handled millions of money for the Government all over the country could be trusted to handle its millions on the Isthmus, and that no jobbery would be permitted and no waste of the public funds.

COMPOSING CUBA'S DIFFICULTIES

In 1906 Secretary Root was absent from the country on his famous and most useful trip to South America, when a Cuban rebellion broke out which brought 20,000 armed men around Havana, and to which Havana must have succumbed had they not been halted by the interference of President Roosevelt, who sent Mr. Robert Bacon and myself to Cuba to see if the matter could be composed. We went there and stayed with Minister Morgan, at Marianao, a suburb of Havana, between the lines of the rebels and the Government troops.

I shall not go through the history of the thirty days between our landing in the island, the coming of the eight battleships whose presence gave us 8,000 effective men with which to maintain law and order, and the denouement which resulted in my proclaiming myself the Provisional Governor of Cuba. We went there under the Platt Amendment to preserve law and order, and we did; but while the negotiations were pending civil war in the island seemed imminent, and if it had succeeded it would have involved us in the expenditure of thousands of lives and millions of dollars to restore peace.

I passed through as great a nervous strain as ever in my life. I would sit in the little black office of the consulate at Havana day after day and look across the beautiful channel of the harbor entrance to the embattled walls of Morro Castle, a view than which there is no finer in the world. But the prospect of bloody war and chaos was so imminent in all that time that, inspiring as the view is to all observers, in my mind the thought of it still arouses the recollection of the hopelessness of a seemingly insoluble situation.

I hate to read over my letters home during that time, for they were so dark and gloomy. But we worked out of it with better results than we had reason to expect.

WHAT ETCETERA CAN BE MADE TO MEAN

One of the greatest difficulties in bringing about order and a compromise was in the lack of organization among the rebels. Four of their civil leaders were in jail in custody of the Palma Government; one was skulking about to avoid arrest, while ten generals were in the field. There was the cohesion of a common purpose and enmity toward the regular Government, but that was all.

I induced Palma to let me bring the civil leaders whom he had under arrest to Marianao, there to meet the rebel generals and we had a conference between the lines. The generals were in full regalia. It was at night. We met in a large salon at Minister Morgan's. The eloquence that floated out upon that tropic night air is lost to history, but the flavor of its flowery patriotism remains with me yet.

One general had his head bandaged because of a wound received from a mutinous subordinate whom the general was punching up to greater activity. The pride he took in this evidence of real warfare was not suppressed. He it was who visited Washington's tomb and prostrated himself on the bricks before it for part of an hour to give expression to his worship of freedom. When Major McCoy, as my aid, wrote him a letter addressing it to General —— and added, etc., etc., he answered me by thanking me for my courtesy in including these expressions, by which he said he knew I meant patriot, defender of his country, lover of liberty, and leader of victory. I may describe him, as Mr. Halstead described a general in our own Army, as arrayed in the full dress of a major general, marching up and down in a crowded company, shrinking from the public gaze.

However, the result of the meeting was to commit to the civilians in jail in Havana the authority to act for the insurgents, which proved to be very convenient in our future conferences, because we had them where we could get at them.

Another Cuban statesman who was anxious for us to make him Provisional Governor was urging his fitness and was striving to remove the impression that his reputation for radicalism might have created in our minds. He said: "It is true I am reputed a radical and I must speak as a radical to hold my following, but in my heart I am a conservative, and while I shall continue to speak as a radical, I shall act as a conservative."

It was not his actual state of mind and his political method that startled us, for we had known in our own country some instances of similar dilemmas, but it was his complete frankness in revealing to us his torn heartstrings.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE CUBANS

The result of our presence in the island and of the attempts at compromise that we suggested was to lead President Palma to throw the responsibility of government on to us, to send in his irrevocable resignation, which the Assembly refused to receive by not meeting, thus precipitating chaos and making it necessary for me, with the authority of the President, to proclaim myself Provisional Governor. In the order making the proclamation under the Platt Amendment, I directed that the Cuban Republic should be regarded as continuing in existence and that the Cuban flag should continue to float over Morro Castle and all other Government buildings.

When I read the order to many of the Cubans who came to see me, tears ran down their cheeks with the emotion which the retention of their flag aroused, and whatever want of respect one might have for some of these men, in view of their political methods and history, one could not but admire their deep-seated love of their country, which found such expression at this moment.

Having established our government, having induced the rebels to disarm, having brought about such a condition of law and order as might be expected after an uprising that had been going on for two months, Mr. Bacon and I concluded that it would be safe for us to have our wives at Havana, and so we invited Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Taft to come.

President Palma insisted on vacating the Governor General's palace in the island capital, and so I moved in for the two weeks during which I remained in the island. It was convenient to do so, because all the departments of the Government could easily report to me there, and it gave one pleasant incident to a most strenuous and trying episode. I have therefore occupied a palace in Manila, a palace in Cuba, a palace in Japan, and a palace in Washington. I can say from actual experience that dreaming that you dwell in marble halls and actually living in them are different.

We came north on the *Louisiana*, found the wind against the Gulf Stream, which tossed that 10,000-ton vessel as if she were a cork, and we concluded that the life of Naval officers was not all "cakes and ale."

Our Provisional Government in Cuba lasted two years. I think we conferred a great benefit on the island by our temporary government; we gave the Cubans some good laws and some excellent internal improvements, and we provided an honest and effective election law. While we were there, there were a great many prophecies, in the American press and elsewhere, that if we ever had to go back again, we would stay. I sincerely hope that we may never have to go back again, and I further sincerely hope that if we do have to go back again under the Platt Amendment and the implied obligation that it imposes on us, we shall not stay.

Photograph by Richard H. Stewart

THE LAST JOURNEY OF AMERICA'S BEST-BELOVED CITIZEN

The funeral cortege of the late Chief Justice and former President of the United States passing in front of the headquarters of the National Geographic Society, to which the Chief Justice gave his counsel as a life member of its Board of Trustees from 1917 until his death, March 8, 1930.

I hope it may be the last time when such a work on our part is made necessary; but there are in Cuba elements that do not make for permanence in popular government. There is an absence of a sturdy farmer class with sufficient property to give them conservatism and to make them support the Government and law and order. The shopkeepers, who naturally would be another conservative influence, are many of them Spaniards who do not naturalize as Cuban citizens and who keep out of politics, first, because they expect sometimes to return to Spain; and, second, because it would hurt their business if they engaged in politics, and it really seems to one who is charged with responsibility of building up a popular government there, on the manhood franchise which prevails, that it is almost like making bricks without straw.

PORTO RICO

On a second trip to Cuba and Panama we went to Porto Rico, which has been made so prosperous by her coming under our flag. Of course, there are those who shout for independence there, and who are always wanting something in the way of enlargement of their powers or a recognition of their status. But on the whole the island is getting on well.

There was one beautiful road in Porto Rico when we took her under our flag. We have quadrupled its length, and it is now possible to run all over the island, across the mountains in the interior and down to the coast in a day, and back again in another day, in an automobile.* The ride is one of the beautiful rides of the world.

The people were never so prosperous in their lives as they have been under the American Government, and never so happy. They never had a government that approached it in efficiency in the giving of health and opportunity for business and the means of acquiring comfort. But that does not make people satisfied. The more they have, the more they want. That is a healthy state of mind for progress.

I don't think it too much to say that the colonial experience of the United States and the result of this little more than a decade in a new field has shown much capacity in that direction. The course taken with respect to the Philippines is the wiser course, I think, than the one taken in respect to Porto Rico.

Under Mr. Root a government was formed in the Philippines as the situation developed, under executive orders and under the Commission in the Islands; and after the Government had been thus framed to the needs of the people, and thus adjusted to the traditions and customs of the country, then what had been done was approved and ratified by Congress, and we had a government that had been fitted, so to speak, to the body of the people whom it was to clothe.

In Porto Rico we drafted a Government on the basis of a territorial Government, and it needs amendment in a number of ways.

A VISIT TO MEXICO

I never went to Mexico except once, and then only across the border at El Paso to dine with President Díaz at a beautiful banquet which he gave at Juárez in the patio of the Government building. We little thought then that this remarkable man would be deprived of his power and exiled from his country. But so it has come about, and a revolution was successful, the leaders of which professed, and doubtless intended, reform; but it was found to be impracticable, and it has now led, by the overthrow of that Government, to a condition which presents the most serious problems.

The matter is in such a condition that it will be improper for me to comment on it, except to say this: That those who lightly look forward to intervention are either utterly regardless of the loss of life and the expenditure of immense treasure, or else they do not know what armed intervention on the part of this Government will mean in Mexico. Those of us who have had experience in the tranquillizing of a tropical country, with a people not very different from the Mexicans, who take naturally to guerrilla warfare, and who would rather fight than work—that is, would rather fight and run than work—know the difficulties that an army would have to meet to accomplish the only purpose that we would have in going in, to wit, the bringing about of law and order.

It would involve the garrisoning with a sufficient force of every town in the country. It would involve the organization of columns to chase the guerrillas into their mountain fastnesses and across trackless desert plains, and the subjugation of 15,000,000 of people. I don't know when we would get through. I don't know how many lives it would involve. I don't know how much it would cost; but I do know it would be a drag upon us; and then, when we had gotten the thing done, the future would still be doubtful and the country still be a charge and a burden upon our Government and upon our treasury.

I do not speak thus positively without some knowledge of the subject. I think the great majority of the American people would deprecate our going into Mexico. Of course, should we begin a war, the natural patriotism of the people would be aroused and we would go through it; but war carries in its train so many heavy consequences of a burdensome character, some of which we can foresee and some of which we cannot foresee, that no effort ought to be omitted to prevent a catastrophe like this.

I have thus covered, my dear friends, the observations that I was able to make from the 150,000 miles I have traveled, and while my standpoint of observation may not have been long enough, or favorable enough to make my judgment worth while, you have them for what they are worth.

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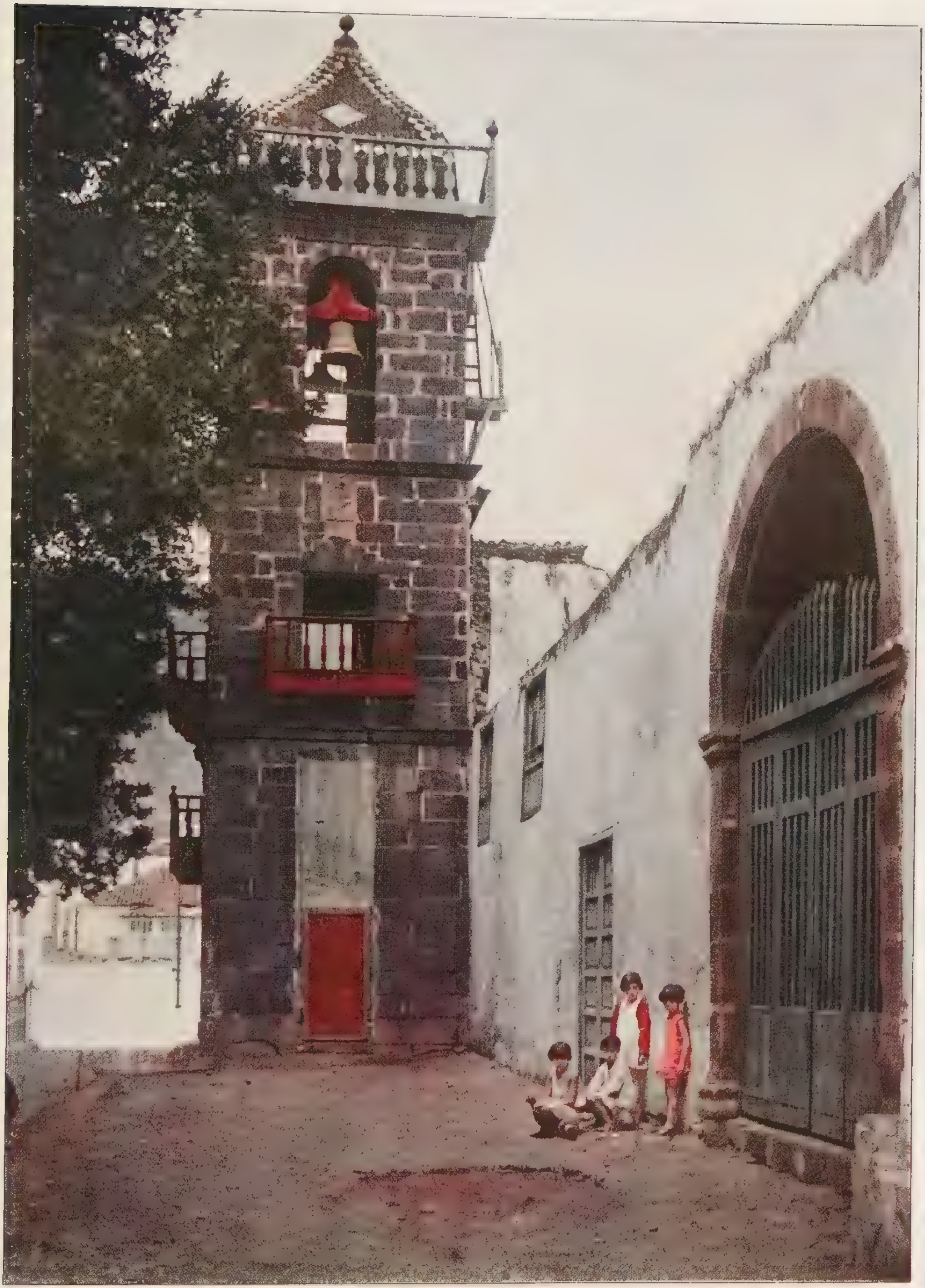
* See "Porto Rico, the Gate of Riches," by John Oliver La Gorce, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for December, 1924.



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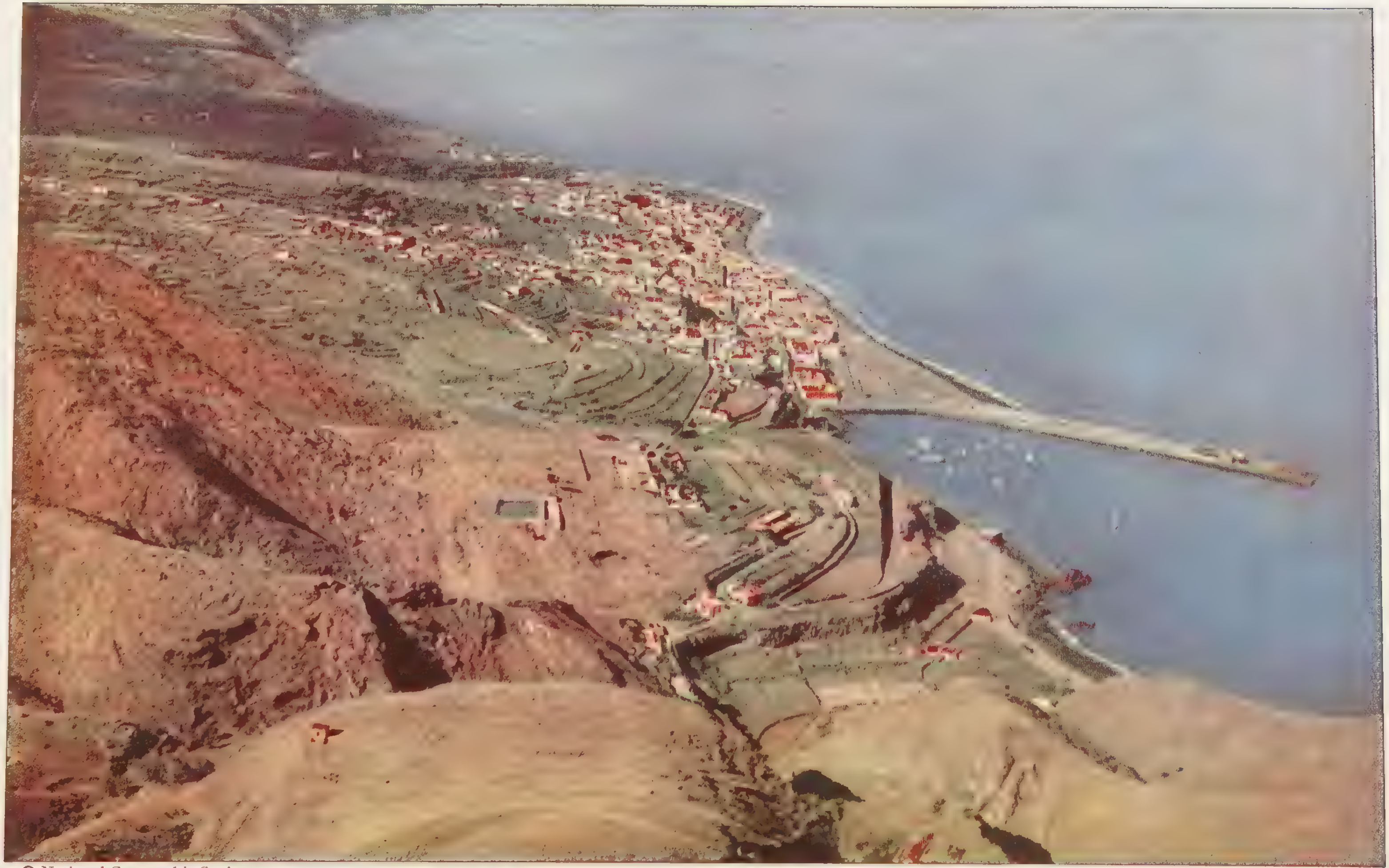
Natural-Color Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

THE BELLS OF SANTA CRUZ PEAL FORTH THEIR CALL TO WORSHIP IN THE CANARIES

This attractive town on the island of La Palma takes pride in a number of interesting and venerable religious edifices. Among these are the quaint old church and bell tower of Santo Domingo.



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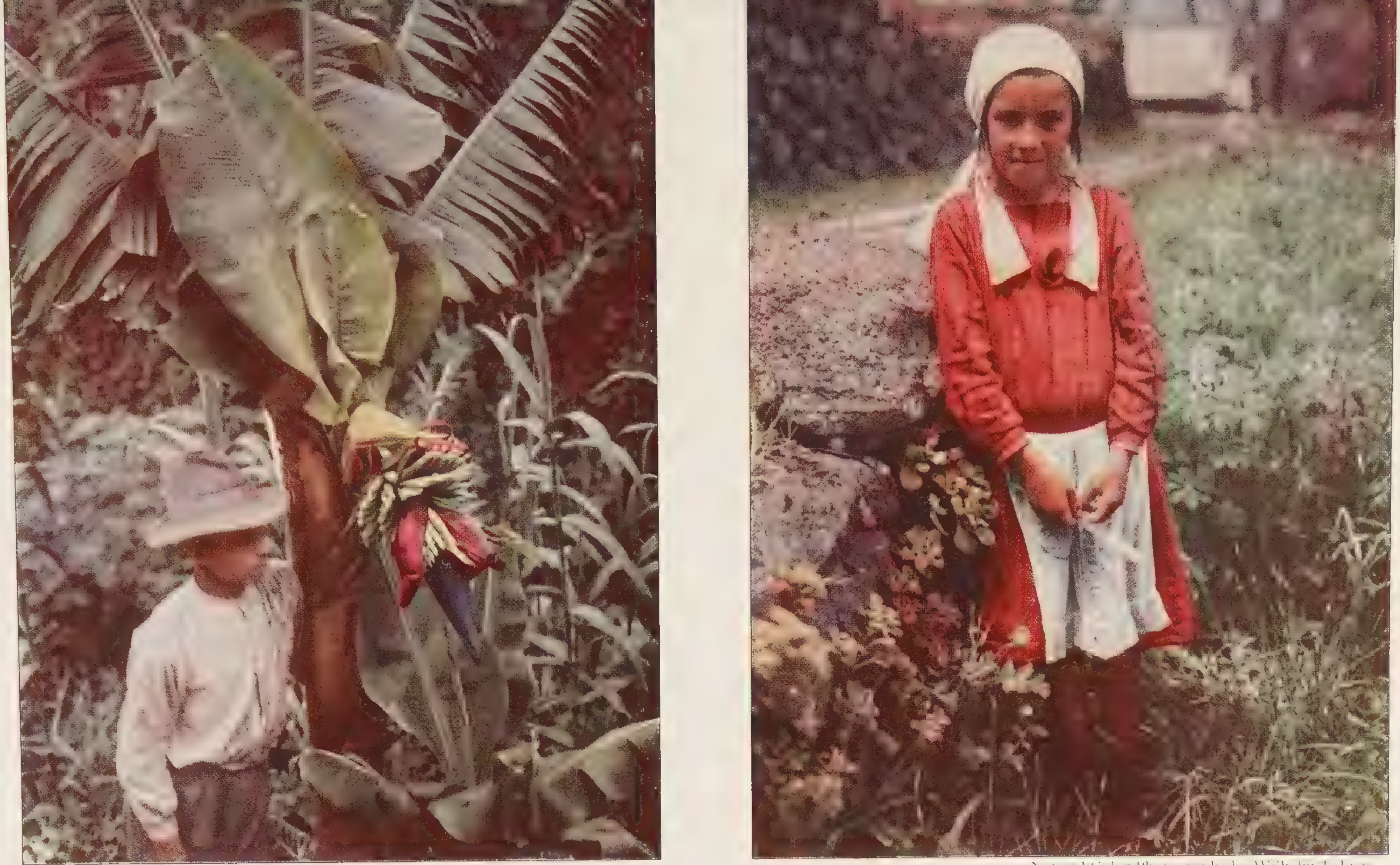
AT THE END OF A VALLEY, TWIXT MOUNTAIN AND SEA, SPRAWLS "LA CIUDAD"

So important is the town of Santa Cruz de la Palma in the eyes of the island's peasantry that they seldom speak of it by name but refer simply to "La Ciudad"—the City—as if it were the only one in the world. On the heights above it, and nearly in the center of the picture, is a square water-storage basin for irrigating the adjacent banana plantations.



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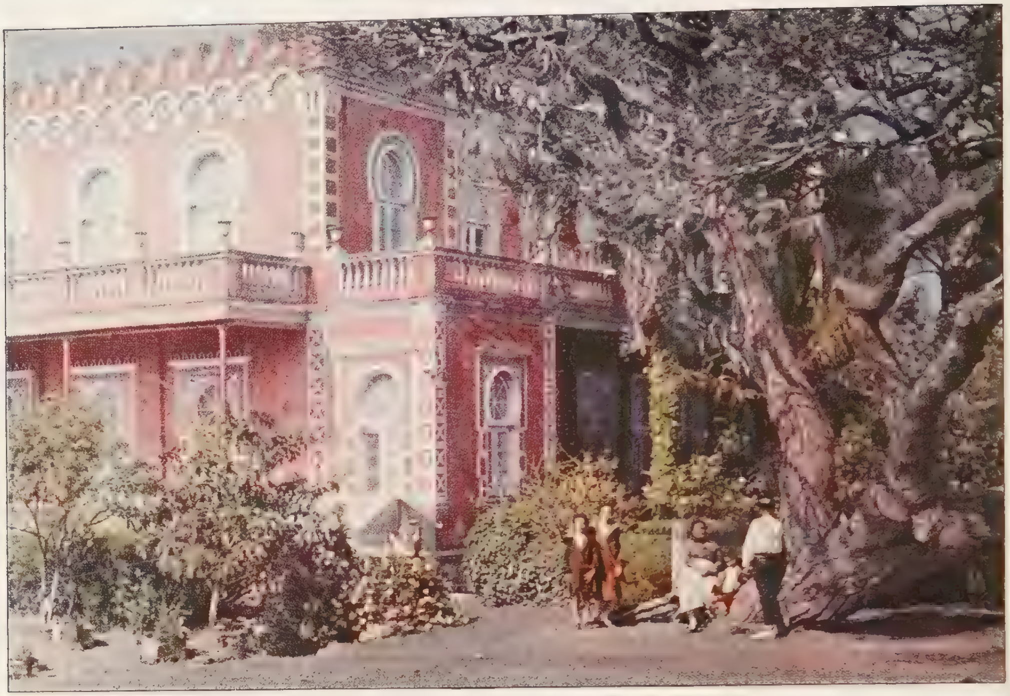
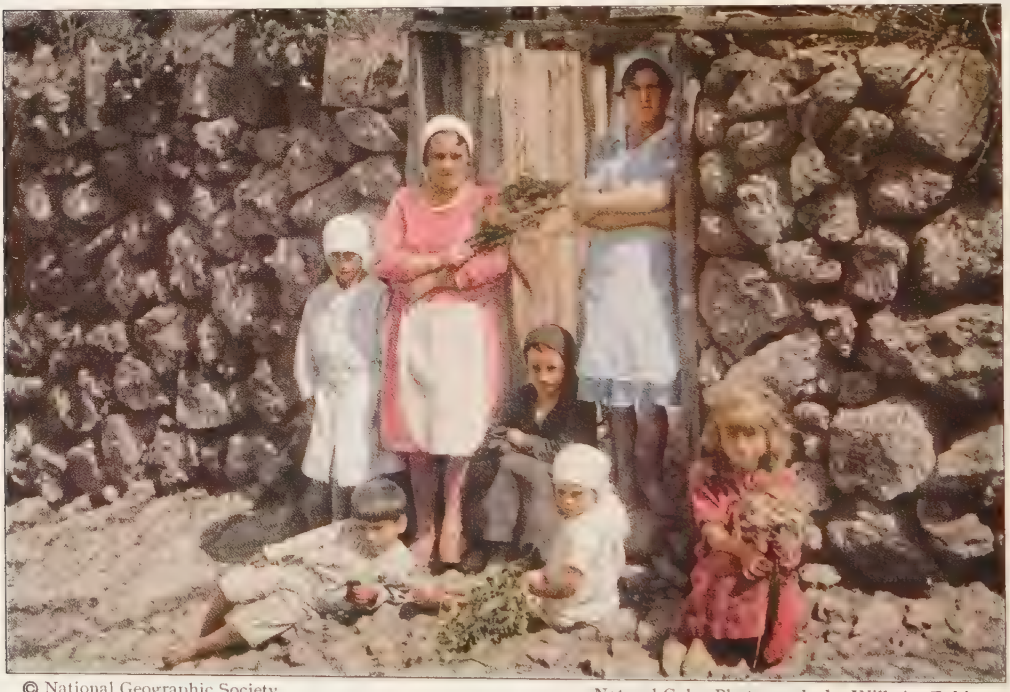
BANANAS AND FRIENDLY FOLK ARE BOTH NUMEROUS IN THE CANARIES

The popular fruit is an important and remunerative crop, but it is scarcely a more valuable asset than the kindly nature of the inhabitants. The young man of Tenerife is admiring a bunch of banana blossoms. The girl hails from Agua Mansa, a farm community near Villa Orotava (see Color Plate IX).



ONE OF TAFIRA'S GARDEN-GIRT VILLAS

Winter visitors find the climate and location of this Grand Canarian village much to their liking.



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PRIMITIVE DWELLINGS HOUSE TENERIFE'S PEASANTS

Few of the country people of the Canaries are richly endowed with worldly goods. They live in rough thatch-roofed, stone cottages.

FLOWERS BORDER AN ANCIENT WINE PRESS

Such antiquated contrivances are still used on Tenerife to extract wine from the native grapes.

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Natural-Color Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

OROTAVA VALLEY SHELTERS VAST BANANA PLANTATIONS

The fruit grown here is as fine as any produced in the Canaries. Bananas predominate, but orange, palm, and evergreen provide pleasing arboreal variety.

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OFF SANTA CRUZ DE SANTIAGO LORD NELSON MET DEFEAT

England's great admiral sustained here, in 1797, the only reverse of his brilliant career. His fleet suffered considerable damage from the guns of the city's defenders and he himself lost an arm in the engagement. Well situated on the northeastern shore of Tenerife, Santa Cruz is a place of commercial importance, and for more than a century has been the capital city of the Canaries.

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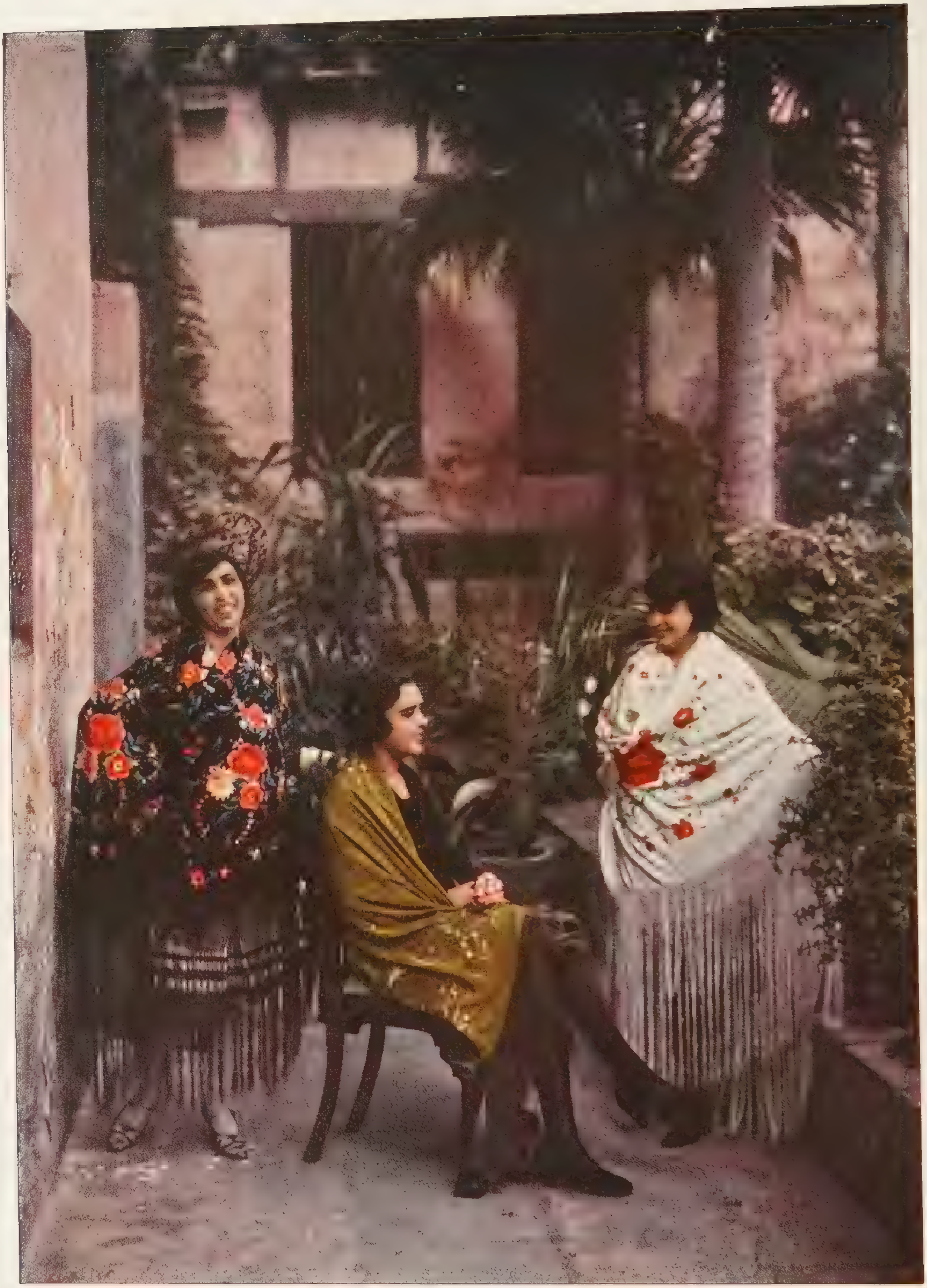
FAVORITES OF THE BULL RING

The Spanish national pastime is regarded with high favor in the Canary Islands, where encounters with *el toro* are frequent festival features.

Natural-Color Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

SPAIN'S GRACEFUL DANCES FOLLOW HER FLAG

Wherever the culture of the Dons has penetrated, it has carried with it the distinctive dances of the Spanish homeland.



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Natural-Color Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

ANCIENT ROME CHRISTENED THE CANARIES "FORTUNATE"

In addition to the inspiring landscape, healthy and delightful climate and luxuriant flora which earned the appellation, they have added to their charms, since the Spanish occupation, ladies of Aragón and Castile.

HUNTING FOR PLANTS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

BY DAVID FAIRCHILD

AUTHOR OF "FORMING NEW FASHIONS IN FOOD," "A HUNTER OF PLANTS," "THE JUNGLES OF PANAMA," ETC., ETC., IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

WHO would think of going to the Canary Islands in July to find a cool climate? One knows they are as far south as St. Augustine, Florida, and east from there across the Atlantic; but when in St. Augustine the mere thought of a sweater brings out beads of perspiration on your brow, people are buttoning up their overcoats on the high roadways of Tenerife. The city of Orotava has a mean daily temperature in July, August, and September of 73° Fahrenheit, and its absolute maximum is only 90.1°, with an absolute minimum of 48.4°, while at Monte de Izaña, in the hills, the mean maximum in these months hovers between 57° and 66°.

And yet, in spite of this apparent chilliness of climate, the marvelous terraces which cover the mountain slopes are planted with millions of bananas, and such a thing as frost occurs only at the highest elevations.

One thinks of the Canaries as a tiny archipelago, but as a matter of fact it is nearly half as large as the Hawaiian Archipelago and has twice as many inhabitants. It looks so small on the map that one imagines one could explore it in a summer's afternoon, but when the yacht *Utowana* drew in close to the largest island, Tenerife, which is almost the size of Rhode Island, and I could look up into its cloud-covered *barrancos,* or ravines, I soon realized that I could spend the balance of my days on the mule trails of its volcanic slopes without beginning to see all of its gorgeous scenery or to collect anything like all of the interesting plants with which the rocky sides of its barrancos are covered.

There is a special fascination in an archipelago which does not apply to an equal area of mainland, for each island has a character of its own. Its vegetation differs, its scenery differs, and its people differ. The lack of communication, which used to separate our own South from the North, but does so no longer, still persists in this archipelago, and you find the great majority of people on one island have never been on any of the other islands, and they have developed different customs of their own. For, say what you will, to a landlubber the sea to be crossed in a small boat still represents an almost impassable barrier—the barrier of *mal de mer.*

COLLECTORS OF PLANTS AND ANTS

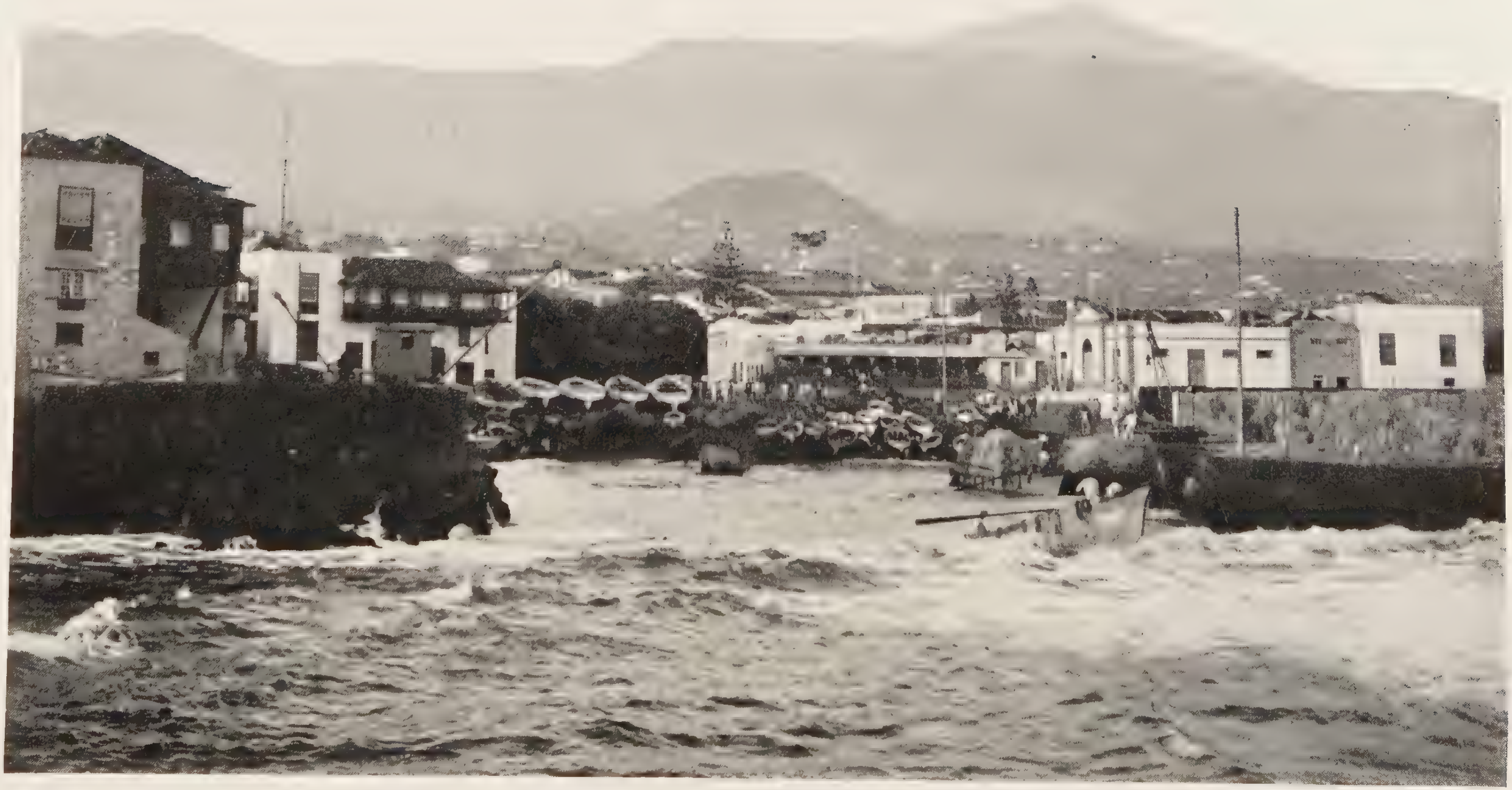
It was a July day when we drew up to the breakwater in Santa Cruz and the members of the Allison V. Armour Expedition, in search of useful plants, walked up the mole into the little town and took a motor across the island to Orotava.

We had come over from Casablanca, Morocco, to see if any of the 335 species of indigenous plants which still grow wild in the barrancos and nowhere else, or any of those which have in the course of centuries found their way into the private and public gardens of the Canaries, might be worthy of introduction into the gardens and farm lands of our great Southwest and South or perhaps prove choice greenhouse plants for popularization.

We were not in search of species new to science, for the Canaries have too long fascinated European botanists and their visits have resulted in more or less comprehensive floras.

As the car rose on the hairpin turns which zigzagged up the mountain side and we entered the clouds, we pulled our overcoats about us and wished they were heavier, for there is a penetrating quality in the cold of a mountain cloud.

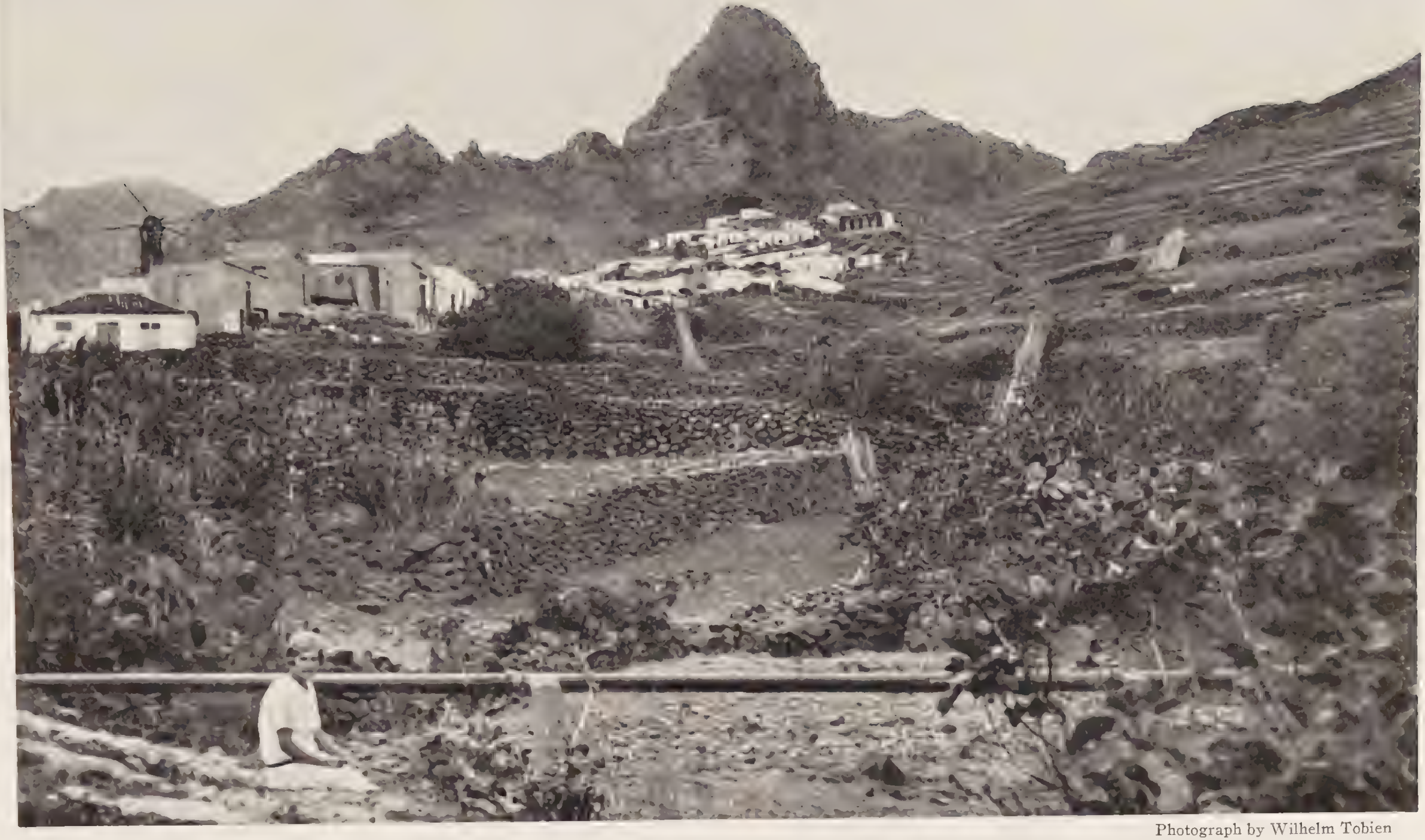
Mr. Armour's guests, who composed the scientific branch of the expedition, were both botanical and entomological in their tastes, and this account of the Canaries is necessarily tinged with the point of view of both plants and ants—plants because I was collecting seeds and cuttings, and ants because Dr. William M. Wheeler, of Harvard, has the habit of collecting ants wherever he travels. My son Graham aided us both in our work.



Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

FROM PUERTO OROTAVA HARBOR A NUMEROUS FLEET OF FISHING BOATS GOES OUT TO SEA EACH NIGHT

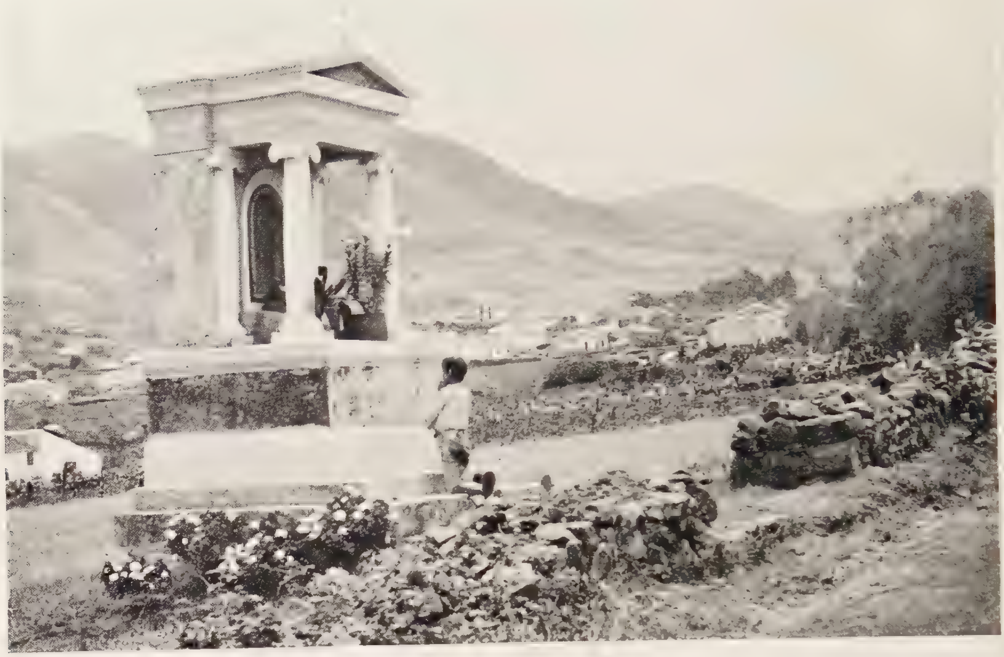
In addition to its fishing interest, this seaport is popular as a winter health resort. Here, as elsewhere on Tenerife, the towering peak (Pico de Teide) is the dominant feature of the landscape (see, also, Color Plate XXIII).



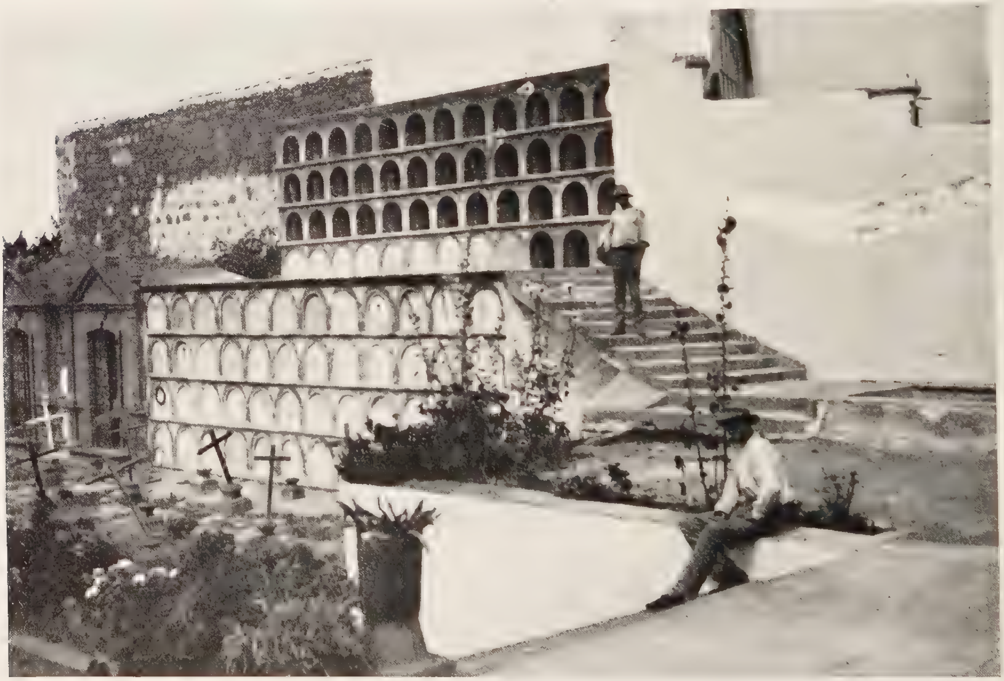
Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

TINY VILLAGES NESTLE HERE AND THERE ABOUT THE COUNTRYSIDE OF TENERIFE

This small community lies at the foot of an upthrust crag of the rocky headland of Punta Hidalgo, on the north shore of the island. Its inhabitants find a living both from the soil and from the sea.



A WAYSIDE SHRINE NEAR TEGUESTE, TENERIFE



Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

THE DEAD ARE PLACED IN VAULTS AT SAN JUAN DE LA RAMBLA

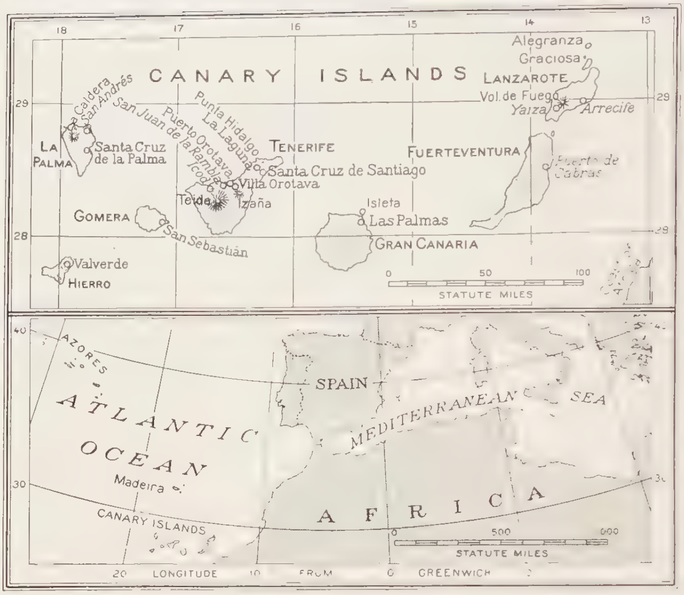
Tenerifians of long ago placed their dead in caves in the mountain sides and to-day this somewhat similar method of interment is widely practiced. One reason for the survival of such a custom is the difficulty of digging graves in the island's lava soil.

THE COOKIE VENDER CATCHES A NAP BETWEEN SALES

Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

CAMELS LEND AN AFRICAN TOUCH TO THE CANARY LANDSCAPE

Although used on all the islands, these animals are chiefly bred in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. They are of a good strain and admirably suited to serve the countryfolk as beasts of burden.


CANARY ISLANDS
Alegranza
Graciosa
LANZAROTE
Vol. de Fuego
Yaiza
Arrecife
Caldera
San Andrés
San Juan de la Rambla
Punta Hidalgo
La Laguna
Puerto Orotava
Icod
Santa Cruz de Santiago
Villa Orotava
Teide
Izaña
TENERIFE
FUERTEVENTURA
Puerto de Cabras
LA PALMA
Santa Cruz de la Palma
GOMERA
San Sebastián
Isleta
Las Palmas
GRAN CANARIA
Valverde
HIERRO
0 50 100
STATUTE MILES
AZORES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SPAIN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Madeira
CANARY ISLANDS
AFRICA
0 500 1000
STATUTE MILES
20 LONGITUDE 10 FROM 0 GREENWICH

Drawn by A. H. Bumstead

A MAP OF THE CANARY ISLANDS

The lower sketch shows the relation of the archipelago to the African mainland and to the Spanish homeland.

Photograph by Topical Press Agency

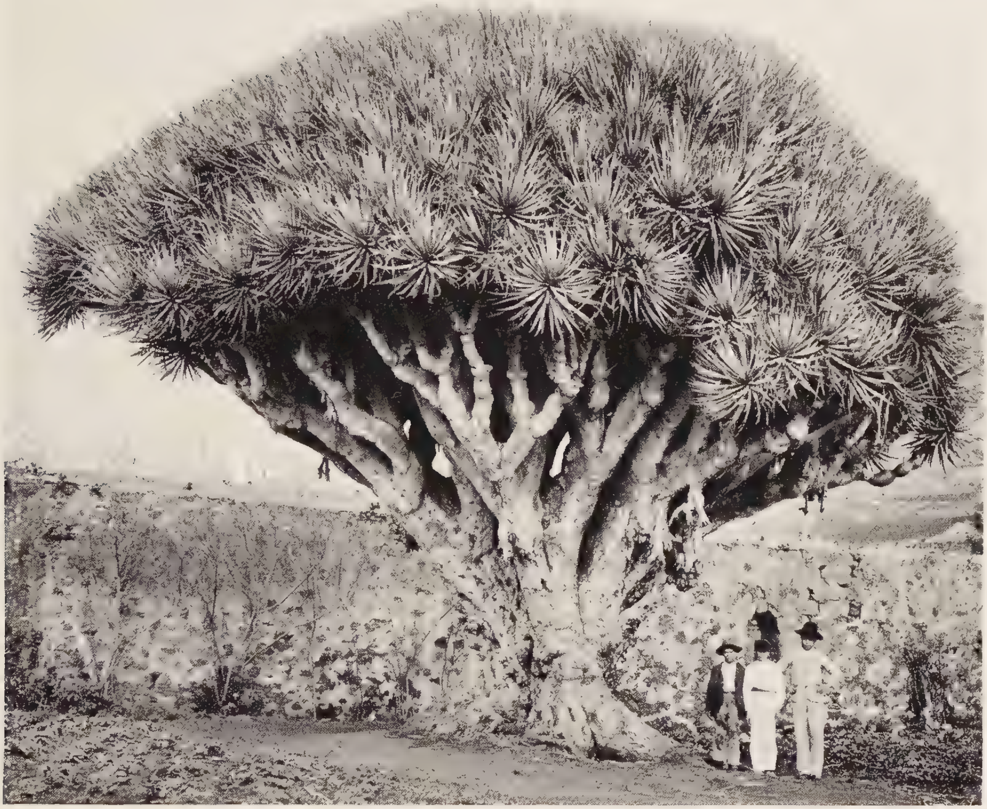
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY CENTERS ABOUT THE QUAY AT SANTA CRUZ DE SANTIAGO

The capital city of the archipelago on the island of Tenerife has seen a great increase in its import and export trade in the course of the past few decades. Harbor improvements have played an important part in this development.

When the party arrived at the quaint but comfortable Hotel Martianez, in Puerto Orotava, with the air of semineglect which makes it so attractive, the first sights which thrilled us were the great tamarisks, whose leaves were dripping with salty water like showers of rain on to a desolate black beach, and the droves of Argentine ants which everywhere were coursing up and down the giant rubber trees in the hotel yard.

A DESOLATE BEACH OF BLACK SAND

The beach of black volcanic sand and its atmosphere of complete desolation had a curious fascination for Wheeler,



Photograph by J. Perestrello

A VETERAN OF FIVE CENTURIES OF WARFARE

The famous dragon tree, which flourishes on the island of Tenerife, is distinguished by its clusters of sword-shaped leaves. The sap and bark of the tree were used by the Guanches in the process of mummifying their kings and nobles of high estate (see, also, text, page 623).

and every evening of our stay he would wander down to its Gustave Doré shore and gaze up at the prehistoric caves on the mountain side, where the Guanches lived ages ago, and up to the crest on which stands the imposing Villa La Paz, where Alexander von Humboldt once stopped in 1814.

There is a world of difference between brilliant white sand and sand that is gray-black—one lifts the spirit up, the other drags it down.

But if the beach itself seemed barren, it was not so with the slopes above, as Wheeler and Graham found when they explored the caves where the Guanches, those remarkable original inhabitants of the islands, many of them almost giants in stature, made their last stand against the invading Spaniards.

In the fine dust of these caves they found to their supreme delight the miniature craters of a rare species of Lampromya, an archaic dipterous larva with a prehensile tail, which waits for its prey just as does the so-called ant-lion with which American boys are familiar.*

I think the romance of the fact that the great naturalist, Humboldt, actually walked in sight of these tiny craters, and that for centuries a remarkable race of men, now extinct, lived in the caves at whose very mouth the Lampromyas were found, made the finding of these strange insects an event that overshadowed for Wheeler all the other occurrences of our stay in the Canaries.

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* See "Exploring the Wonders of the Insect World," by William Joseph Showalter, in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for July, 1929.

Every day the living larvæ in the cigar box full of dust had to be looked at, and nothing delighted Wheeler more than the photographs which I took of the mountain slope with its caves and the palm-tree planted Villa La Paz above them.

A BOTANIC GARDEN OF FASCINATING PLANTS

There is something a bit bewildering to most people in a collection of plants such as one finds in any European botanic garden. The Latin labels and the crowded specimens are too confusing. At Orotava, Don Juan Bolinaga's Jardín de Aclimatación, as he calls his botanic garden, is no exception. It dates back to a time when the illusion prevailed in scientific circles that even the frost-tender plants of the Tropics might be acclimated so that they would grow in the chilly gardens of Europe if only they were brought into them gradually enough. This garden was to have been an important link in the chain of gardens reaching from the Tropics to the Arctic Circle; but a century has proved too short a time for the process of acclimatization, as it was understood, to make any impression on the hardiness of tropical trees, and this dream has not come true.

To a botanist, however, the Jardín de Aclimatación of Orotava is full of fascinating plants which have been brought from all parts of the world, for it represents the successes of thousands of introductions which the long lifetimes of such botanists as Wildpret and others of its directors made possible, and although few of the plants introduced have found their way into common use in the island, that is not the fault of the men who have been in charge, but of the public, which does realize that in this changing world one must look forward to changes in the taste of the users of plant materials.

To-day the great rock terraces, built with such back-breaking hand labor as an American farm hand would refuse to undertake, are growing the dwarf Chinese banana for European markets at a profit which would surprise even the most successful of the South Florida tomato-growers. But what if the taste for the Honduras banana should supplant that for the Chinese species in the minds of the Europeans? The profits of banana-raising might vanish and the growers might have to turn to something else.

It is at such turning points as this that human tragedies occur. Then come into their own the gardens of introduced plants, furnishing their knowledge of what other plants will grow and what will not in the climate and soils of the region.

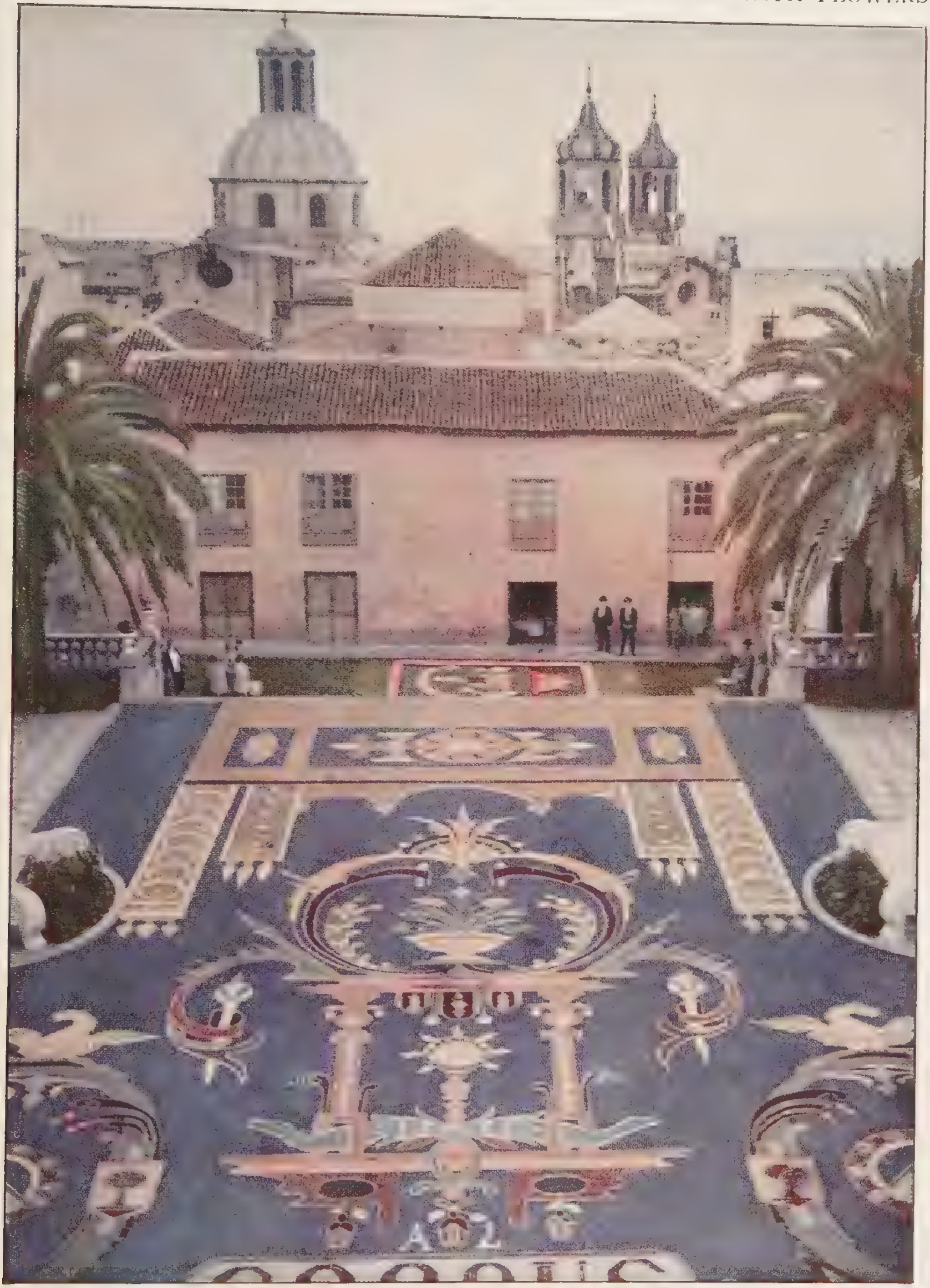
It was with this background of possibility always in my mind that I spent days with Don Juan Bolinaga, either in his admirable collection of plants at Orotava or in the old garden built up by the veteran Spanish physician and lover of plants, Dr. Jorge V. Pérez, with whom for many years before his death I was in correspondence regarding certain native forage crops.

AN AMAZING FIG FROM THE HIMALAYAS

The most amazing tree in the garden at Orotava is Roxburgh's fig (*Ficus roxburghii*) from the Himalayas. It is not at all a commercial fig, but a wild tree from the tropical forests of Burma. It seems to be very seldom cultivated in botanic gardens anywhere. It is a spreading tree of immense size, and its trunk and large branches are literally covered with enormous figs—figs that are three inches in diameter before fertilization and that swell up to four inches afterward.

This fertilization, by the way, is very curious. It is done by running a small stick into the interior of each fruit, a process which appears to irritate the internal flowers in the same way that the fertilizing wasp does in its native habitat.

Two circumstances have given to this tree in the Orotava gardens an unusual interest to me. The first is that I once saw the same species growing in a private garden at Miami, Florida, where it was introduced in the early days; and the second, that in a familiar work of reference there occurs a cut of this identical tree with the following misleading description: "Figs grow in some parts of America, but not to such perfection as these seen here, which are growing at Tenerife, in the Canary Islands."



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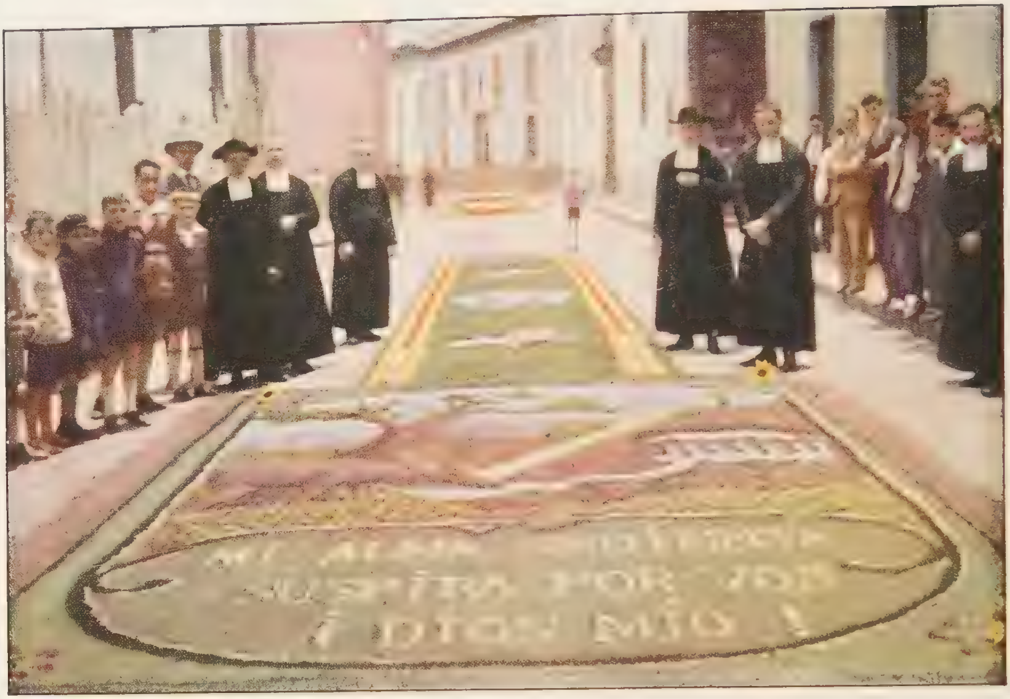
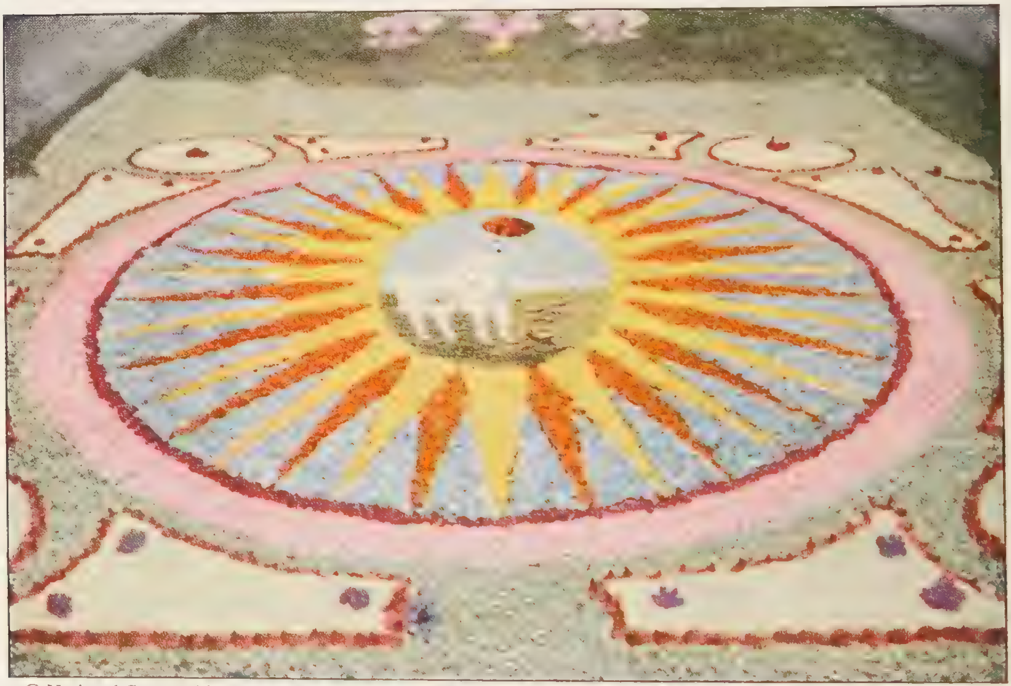
VILLA OROTAVA CELEBRATES CORPUS CHRISTI

This alluring town and its companion town of La Laguna on the island of Tenerife observe the religious festival with an elaborate procession and by the making of huge, beautifully designed mosaics of varicolored flowers, seeds, and stones. One of the masterpieces of 1929 was this elaborate carpet, laid down in front of the City Hall. Its pattern would do credit to a skilled rug designer of the Orient.



"MY EARNEST SPIRIT YEARNS FOR THEE, O LORD"

A group of Brothers expressed this prayer in flowers on the street outside their monastery at La Laguna.



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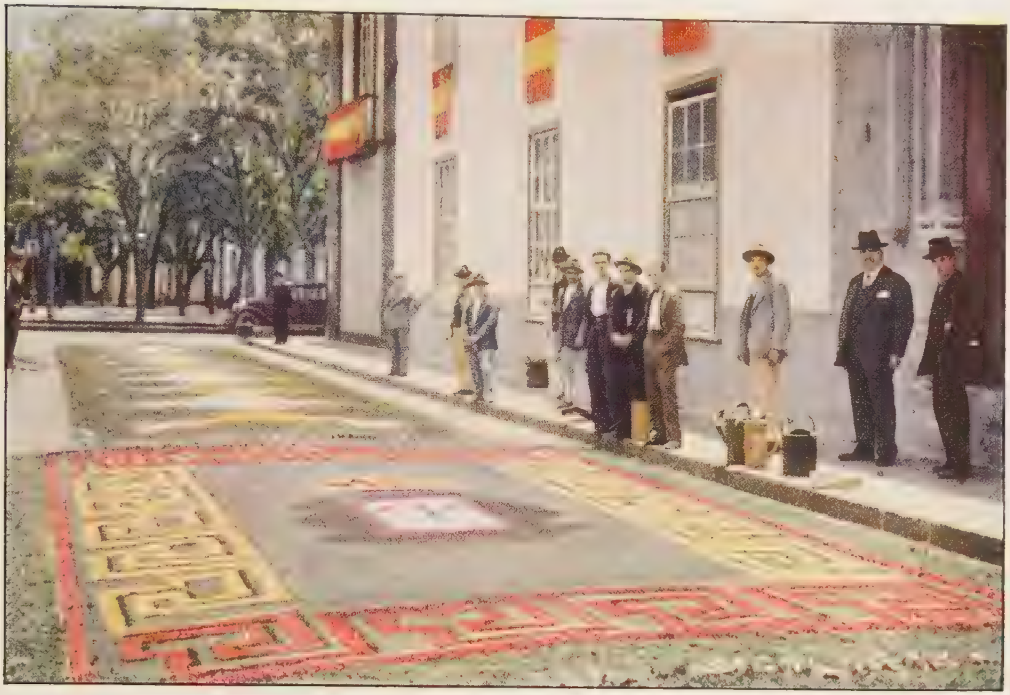
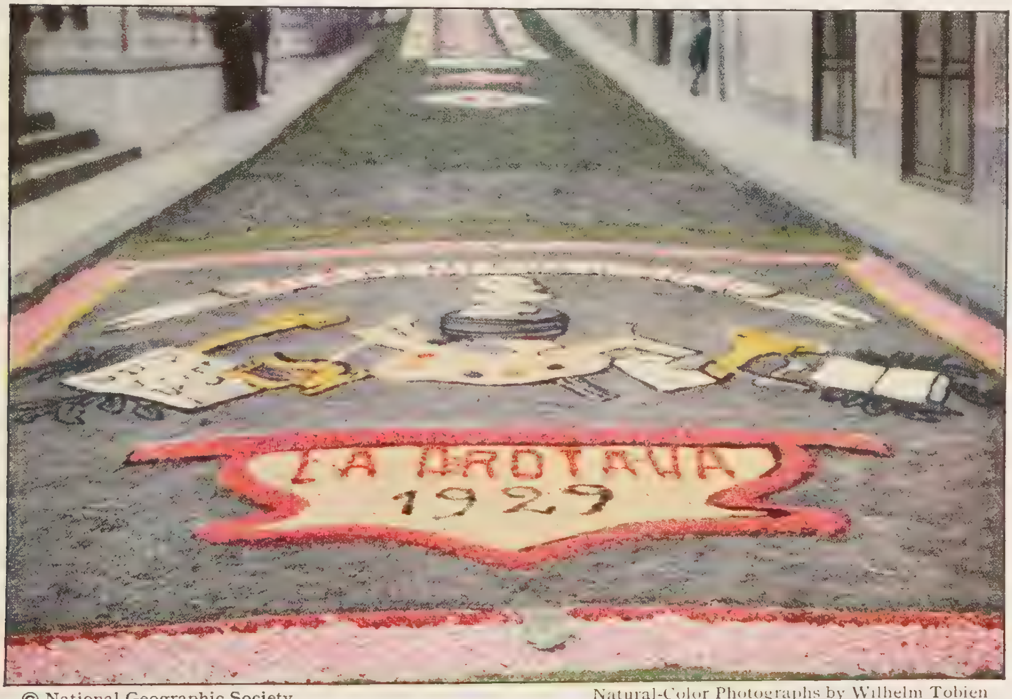
FLOWERS GROW IN GLORIOUS PROFUSION ON TENERIFE

Climate and soil and a truly Spanish love of beauty and color enable Canarians to produce a vast number of flowers. They have many strange varieties unfamiliar to North American gardens, as well as carnations, geraniums, stocks, verbenas and lilies.



CONVENTIONAL DESIGNS VIE IN BEAUTY WITH THE UNIQUE AND BIZARRE

All day long before the procession, old and young are busy decorating the streets with countless thousands of flowers.



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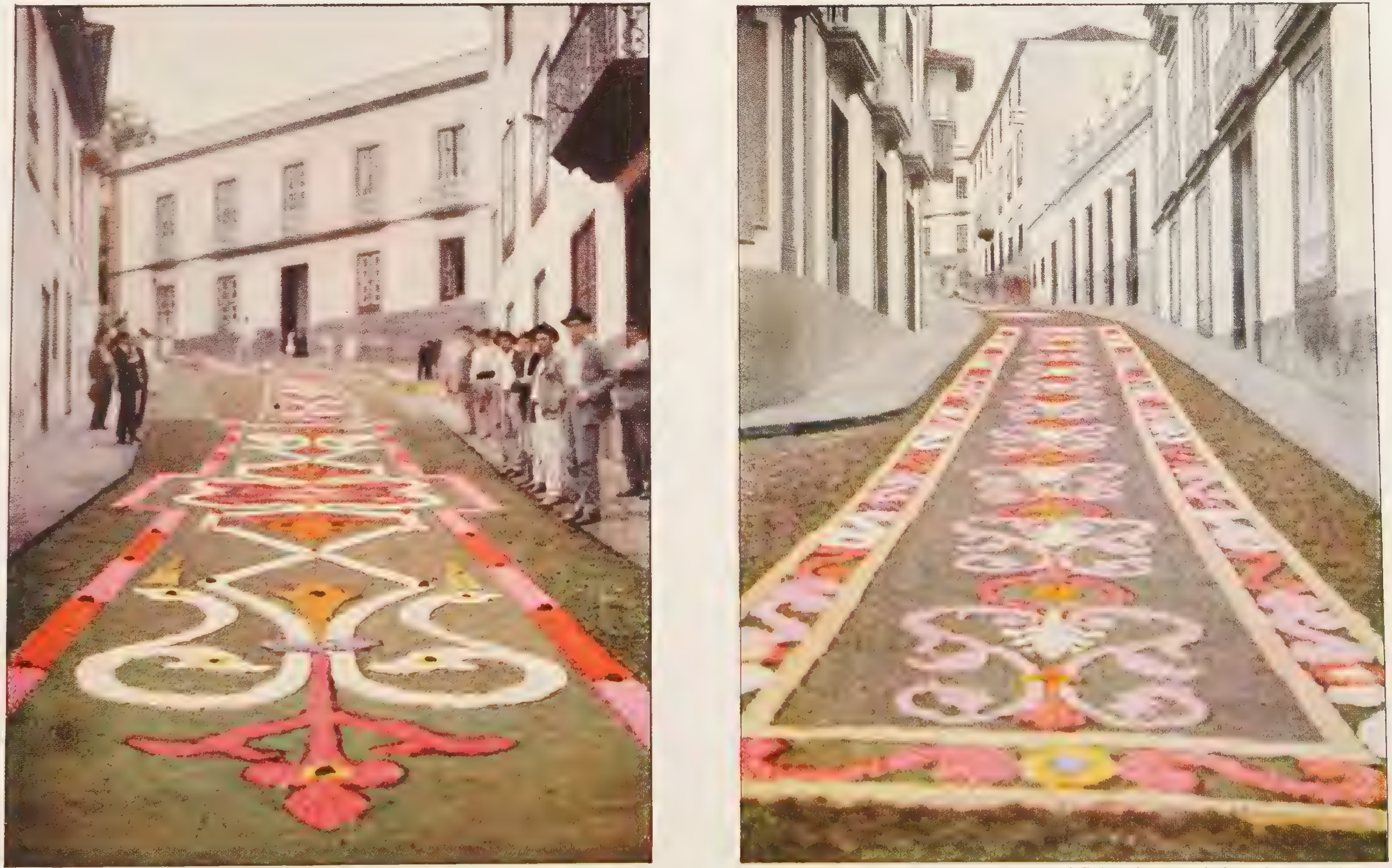
MANY OF THE FLORAL CARPETS HAVE A RELIGIOUS MOTIF

For weeks prior to the feast day, flowers of many kinds are carefully collected in baskets from the limitless supply in the gardens in and near town. The blossoms are then sorted according to color and plucked apart to form great heaps of fragrant petals.



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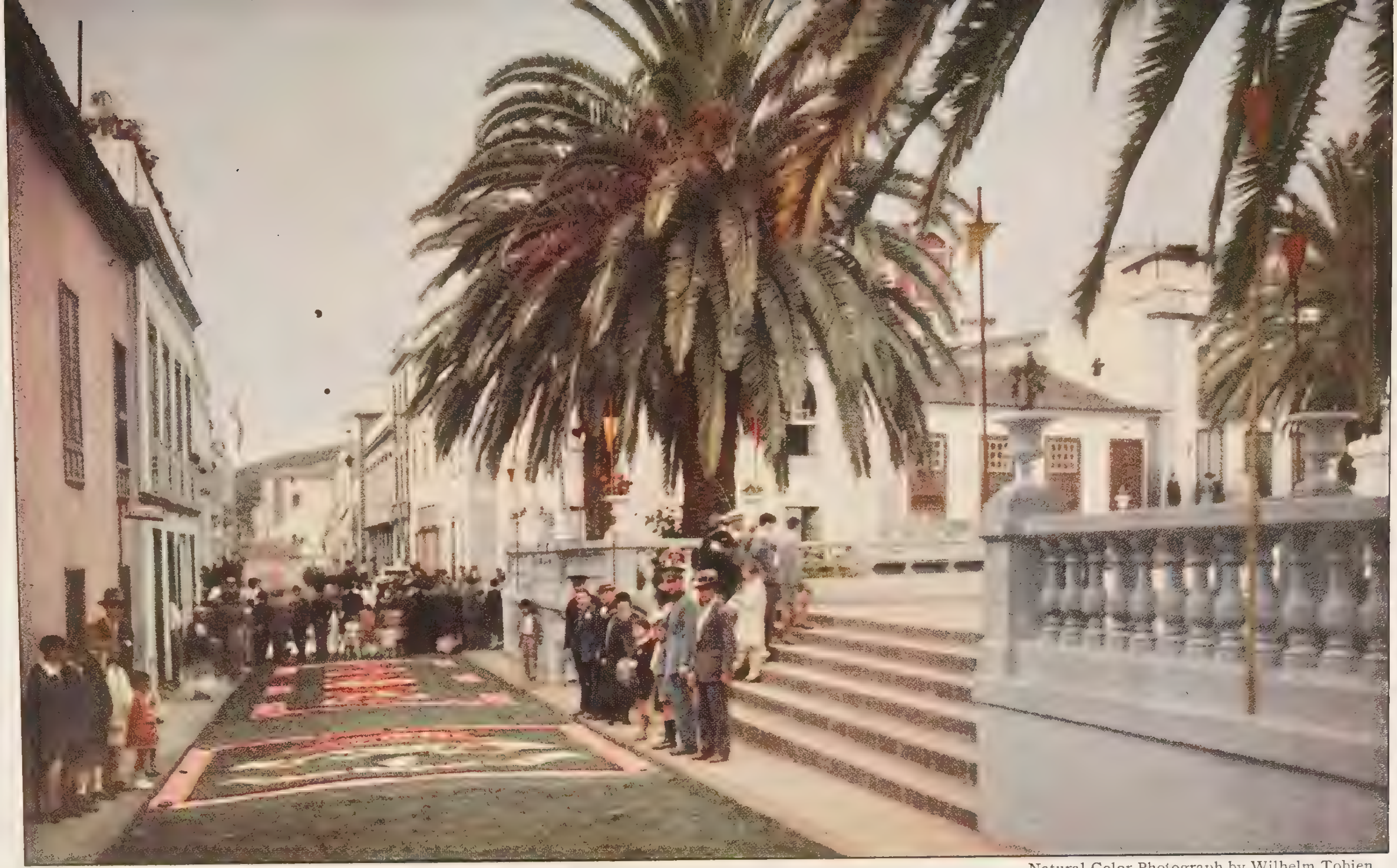
PROSAIC BYWAYS ARE TRANSFORMED INTO VISTAS OF FLOWERY LOVELINESS

Early on the morning of the great day, groups of eager workers bring baskets full of petals into the streets where molds of wood and carpet already have been laid in place. With infinite skill and patience flower artists execute the designs with their many-hued material.



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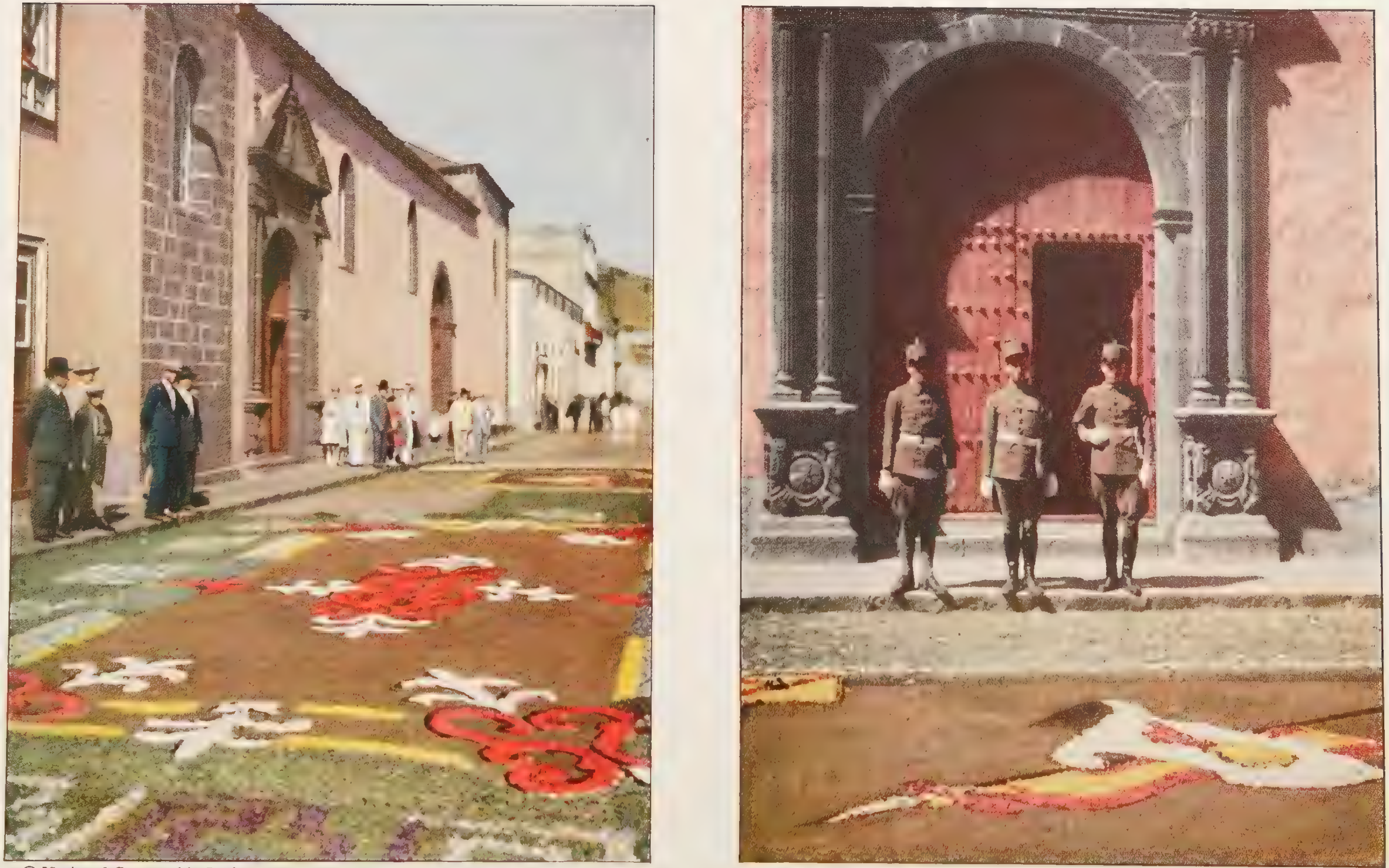
EVERY STREET INTRODUCES A DIFFERENT DESIGN

A composition of chopped heather provides an effective green background which reaches from curb to curb. Usually a single pattern extends through the whole length of a street, although many color combinations may be displayed.



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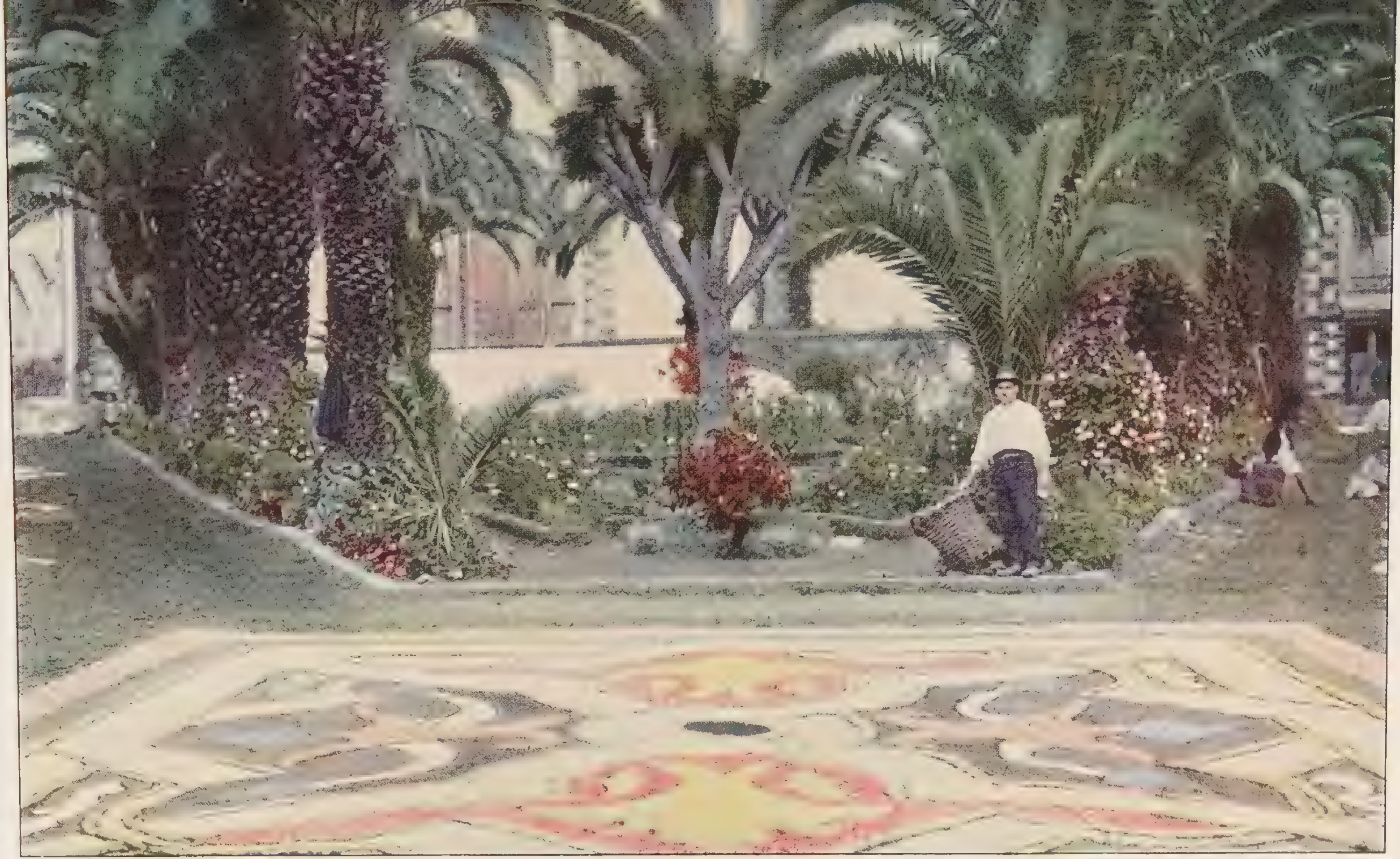
CERTAIN HOUSES ARE NOTED FOR THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THEIR FLORAL CREATIONS

Frequently the uniformity of a street's design will be broken by a special creation in front of some particular establishment. At the left is such a flower carpet, outside an old church, while at the right members of La Laguna's garrison have expressed their fancy before their barracks.



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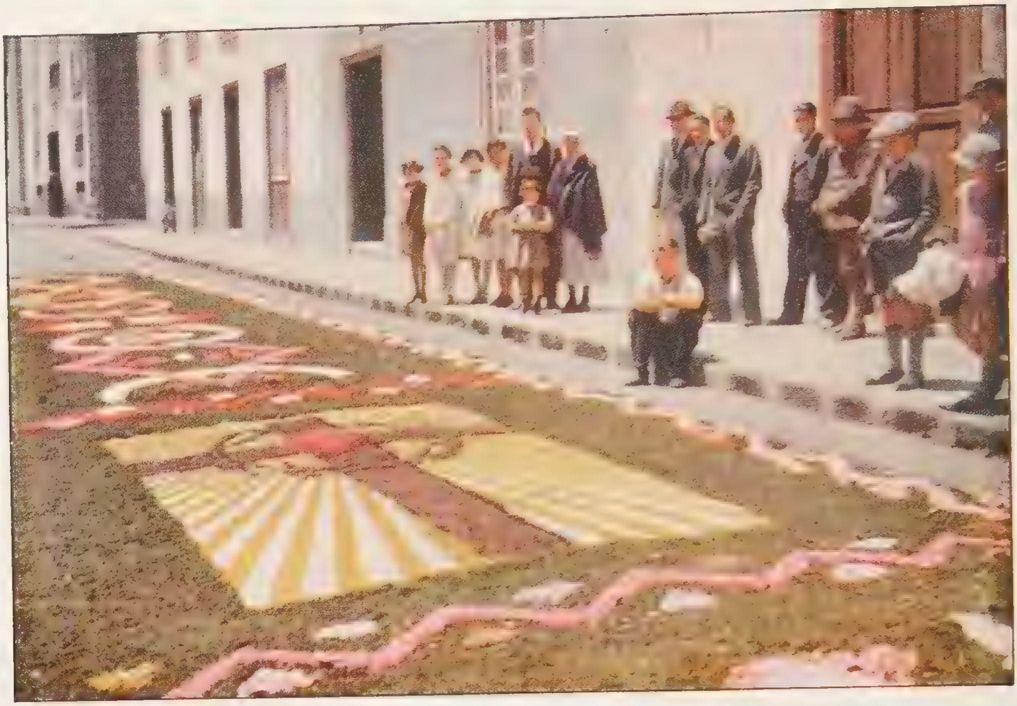
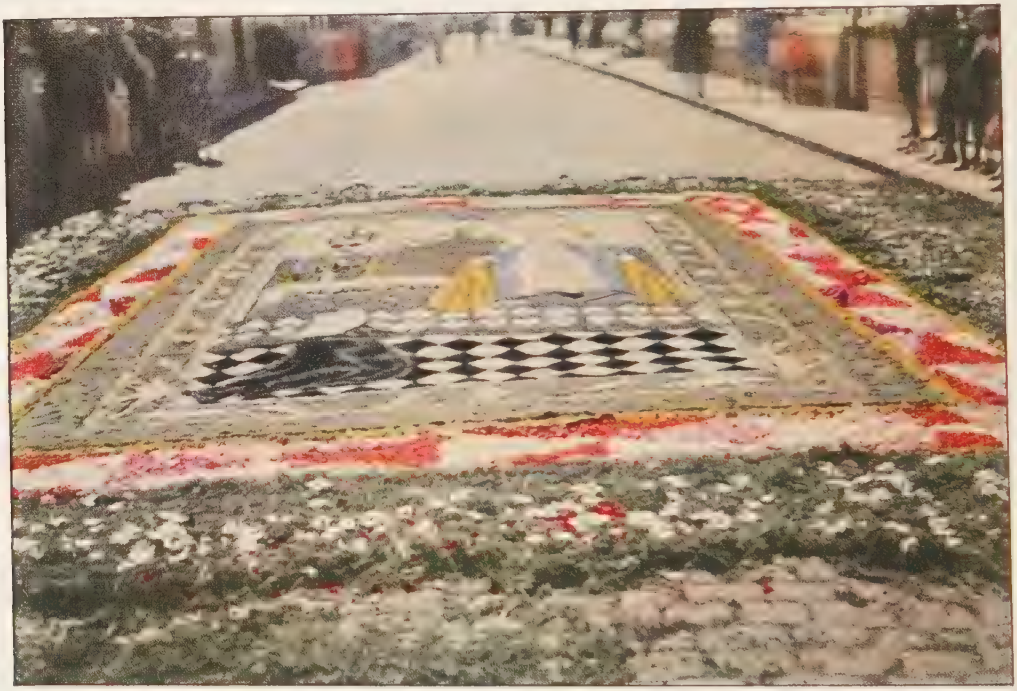
AN EXQUISITE MOSAIC OF BLOOMS ADORNS THE CATHEDRAL SQUARE

When the artists have made their final arrangements of petals and blossoms the molds are deftly withdrawn, leaving a completed carpet of flowers covering the street. This is carefully sprinkled with water to keep it fresh until evening, when the procession will come to tread over it.



A FLOWER ARTIST REGARDS HIS FINISHED WORK WITH SATISFACTION



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MILLIONS OF BLOSSOMS DIE TO MAKE A LAGUNA HOLIDAY

In the evening a pageant moves through the flower-decked streets. Behind the procession surges the populace and soon nothing remains of the intricate flower carpets but a mass of bruised and trampled petals, no longer beautiful, but fragrant still.

The joke is that Roxburgh's fig is not in any sense comparable to the commercial fig, even though, according to Don Juan, it is excellent eating, and efforts should be made to domesticate it in a practical way.

FIRE HOSE IRRIGATES AND WASHES OFF INSECTS, TOO

I rambled for hours in this garden of introduced plants in Orotava, where even the tropical mango tree fruits, and the avocado tree grows well and bears, and from each species of tree or shrub as were new to me I sent seeds, to be distributed later to the gardeners of Florida and California. Alas! As is too often the case, some of those trees which seemed best suited were not in seed, such as the beautiful drooping *Juniperus cedrus,* that is native to the island of Gomera; the superb Canary Island pine, which is gradually becoming rarer in the barrancos, and the beautiful Eremurus, "Pride of Tenerife," with its stunning spike of white flowers 12 feet high.

Every afternoon boys irrigate the garden, not by means of the usual irrigation canals so familiar in California, but with a large fire hose, which delivers a stream of water onto the foliage with such force as to wash off thousands of insects and prevent the dust from gathering on the leaves.

To one who has grown up on the great plains, it is a revelation to see the reverence and affection with which the inhabitants of such an island as Tenerife come to look upon the great volcanic peak which stands above them. If it is covered with clouds, they regret that you cannot see it. If it shows up in sharp outline against the sky, they are always pointing to it with pride. It is always an object to talk about, and I should say that one must indeed be hard-hearted not to bow down and worship at such a magnificent shrine as that of the Pico de Teide (see page 608).

We saw it clear and cold in early morning from the housetop at Icod, where it forms the background for the giant dragon tree; we saw it again from Orotava, with great stretches of banana terraces sloping down to the sea in the foreground, and we saw it at sunset from Madam Pérez's garden, our eyes following for many miles below it the marvelous indentations of the coast, with the surf beating on the shore. Then we saw it again from Las Palmas, above the lesser peaks of Grand Canary Island.

The Pico de Teide, or Peak of Tenerife, is an extinct volcano 12,158 feet high, but it looks as if it resented being called extinct and might at any time prove itself very much alive.

But whenever I think of the Canaries the barrancos come to my mind. These are great, dry river beds with precipitous sides and terraced plantations wherever terraces could be built. They are short canyons leading from the mountain peaks to the sea; but, unlike those solitary canyons of our own Southwest, these are the abodes of men, and there are always to be seen, walking over the zigzag mule paths which enter them, the forms of people.

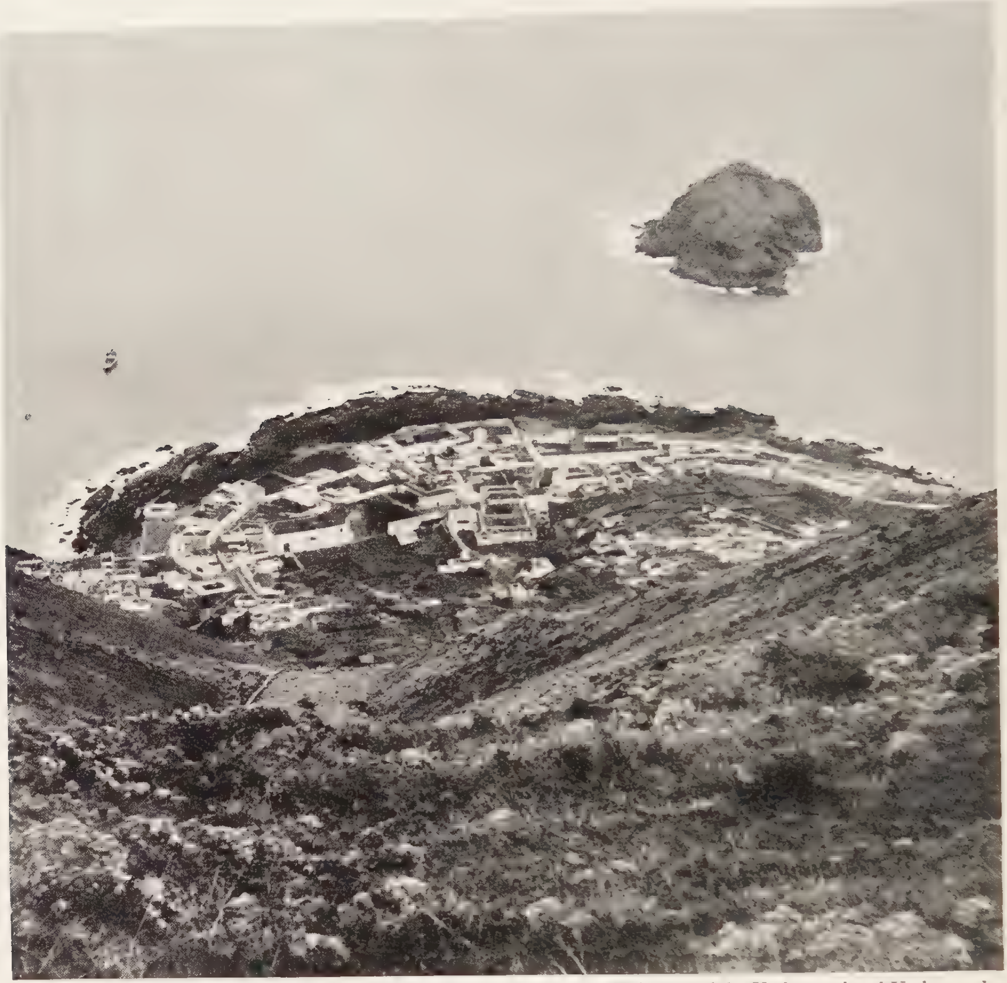
Stately women with the carriage of *grandes dames,* straight and graceful, with all kinds of burdens on their heads, wander leisurely over the mule paths, or the sombreros of the men and the miniature forms of their mules give the landscape a friendly appearance.

One never sees a man carrying his burden on his head; the fashion against it seems to be as universal as the fashion against carrying bundles on the streets of London used to be among English gentlemen.

AMONG THE CANARY PINES OF THE BARRANCOS

The barrancos are delightful places for the botanist, for in the rocky crevices of their precipitous walls many strange and interesting plant forms can be seen which exist nowhere else in the world. The Aeoniums, for example, which look like green dinner plates thrown up against the walls and stuck there, are striking features of the region near San Juan de la Rambla.

The Canaries have long been noted in botanical literature as the home of the dragon's-blood trees. The most famous and largest one of these remarkable trees was reported to have been 79 feet in circumference at the ground and 70 feet high, and its age was estimated as being anywhere from the age of the great Pyramids of Egypt on up to 10,000 years.



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood

GARACHICO WAS ONCE THE LEADING PORT OF TENERIFE

A series of disasters culminated in 1706 in a volcanic eruption, during which black lava streams rushed down upon the town from an overhanging cliff, destroying many houses and filling the harbor. The present town is largely built where the waters of the harbor once were.

Although this specimen was destroyed in the hurricane of 1867, there are descendants still standing near the town of Icod which give a very good idea of these incredibly old trees.

Since they are more nearly related botanically to lilies than to our hardwood trees, the difficulties of estimating their age are very great. They have no annual rings of growth and in appearance bear scarcely the faintest resemblance to an oak, a pine, or a giant eucalyptus. They remind one of the great yuccas of the Mohave Desert, although they are taller and more treelike.

They seem, like the huge, ungainly tortoise of the Galápagos Islands, to be left over from antediluvian times, and one can imagine dinosaurs feeding upon their foliage (see page 613).

Their great branches rise from the trunk as clumsily and inartistically as do the sawdust-filled legs and arms of the old-fashioned doll; and yet there is a certain stateliness about them, too.

I think I prefer the great Canary pines. They have a picturesqueness all their own, for when young they send out side branches which make them look like Lombardy poplars in the distance—handsome, co-

Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

A MARKET SCENE AT SANTA CRUZ DE SANTIAGO

Frequently the basket is not removed from the head while merchandise is being sold.

lumnar landscape trees—while later they acquire crowns and great trunks and branches which are quite as picturesque as the pine trees of Japan (see page 652).

To see these Canary pines, one must get up into the higher altitudes—scale on mule back the narrow clay ridges which separate one barranco from another—until one is actually up where the drifting clouds can be seen below one, moving quietly down the barrancos and forming gray backgrounds for these glorious pines which, straight as arrows, rise from the steep slopes below.

When I was alone for hours in these superb solitudes I had time to reflect upon the melancholy fact that, in the days when the race of Guanches inhabited the caves whose openings are to be seen in the walls of the barrancos, vast forests of these giant pines and of now rare Til trees almost shut out the sunlight. Immense numbers of century-old Canary Island palms and the gigantesque dragon trees covered these mountain slopes. Since then, all these beautiful things have been swept away by the ravages of man.

With the increase of man has come a less beautiful world. He has always in the past and will perhaps continue in the future to wreck the superb sylvan landscapes of the earth.

A HAZARDOUS MULE-BACK EXCURSION

We saw our finest pines on the island of Palma—its northern end—where we went with some of the prominent citizens of Santa Cruz de la Palma who had never been there before. If we could have made it in an automobile the journey would

Photograph by Dr. David Fairchild

GACIO BRANCHES ARE A CAPRIC DELICACY

Goats eat these bushes eagerly, sheep reluctantly, and cattle only as a last resort. The Canary Island goats turn this fodder into generous quantities of rich milk (see, also, text, page 639).

have taken scarcely more than an hour or two, but on mule back and by launch it took us two days.

If anyone loves mule-back riding over precipitous slopes of slippery clay, let him go to San Andrés and scale the Monte de las Lomitas and put his life in the care of some sure-footed Canary Island mule.

I believe a mule of the Canary Island breed is a safer bet than a Malay driver of an automobile; but he is not so easy on your bones, and the mule scares you oftener when, stiff-legged, he drops one step at a time down the slopes and you can see just where you *might* land in the barranco a thousand feet below.

What mules! And what pride the owners take in them! The mules might be called the Ford cars of the Canaries.

You very quickly acquire a respect for this hybrid animal when, taking pity on it and dismounting from its panting form, you slip and slide about on the muddy trail. Why, I wonder, should it be that a cross between a horse and an ass is surer-footed than either of its parents and has such a superlative disposition toward stubbornness? Let the students of heredity explain.

To be alone with a mule and its driver climbing up and down the sides of the barrancos of the island of Palma is to get away completely from civilization, and when the narrow trail skirts some thousand-foot abyss and you seem to overhang it, you must have steady nerves to be able to look across to the terraces on the other side without a feeling of giddiness.

FIELDS OF GRAIN TUCKED AWAY LIKE SWALLOWS' NESTS

Those terraces! One never ceases to marvel at them. In these days of machine farming it is well to think of these lonesome little patches of barley and wheat tucked away like swallows' nests far up the dry mountain slopes of the Old World.

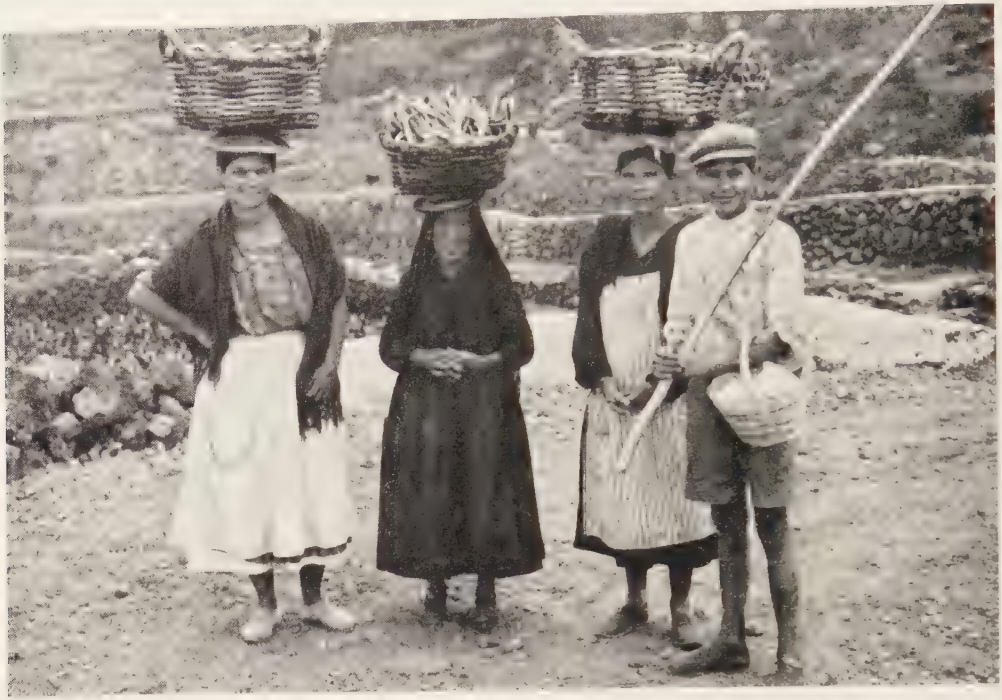
In Billings, Montana, five men will cut and thresh by machine 1,200 bushels of wheat in a twelve-hour day—enough, if

A CARE-FREE SMILE IS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF CHILDREN IN THE "FORTUNATE ISLES"

Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

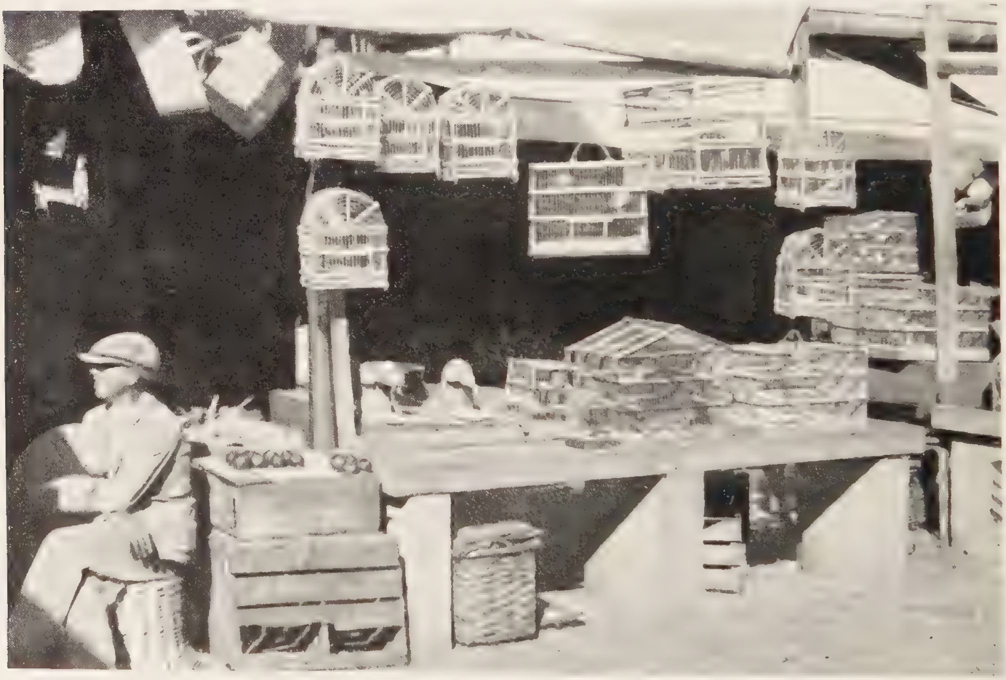
DAYTIME IS PLAYTIME FOR THE FISHERMEN OF PUERTO OROTAVA

They work at night, and a warm sun and balmy atmosphere encourage the natural inclination to take their ease during the day. Conversation constitutes a favorite outdoor sport among these sons of the sea (see, also, Color Plate XXIII).



PEASANT WOMEN OF TENERIFE CARRY THEIR LOADS ON THEIR HEADS

Like most people who carry burdens in this manner, these women have a fine bearing. Men seldom use this method of transporting goods.



Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

THESE SONGSTERS HAVE CARRIED THE NAME OF THEIR HOMELAND FAR AND WIDE

Native canary birds, great numbers of which are sold in the Las Palmas market, have green plumage. The more familiar variety, raised in Germany, are yellow.

FISHWIVES OF LAS PALMAS DISPLAY THEIR WARES

Cod, mackerel, tunny, and herring are among the numerous varieties of edible fish caught in near-by waters, but the chief seafood of the poorer classes is salt fish.

Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

THESE ARTISTS CREATE WITH PETALS INSTEAD OF PAINTS

A feature of the Corpus Christi celebration in La Laguna, formerly capital of Tenerife (see, also, Color Plates IX to XVI).

piled in the city square of Laguna, to stupefy its wheat-growing farmers, who have to travel hours on foot or mule back up into the Caldera, largest and deepest of the islands' crater basins, to their little grain patches and bring back a saddlebag or two of grain a day.

But it should not for a moment be imagined that the terraces of the Canaries grow only cereals, or that they are cultivated at a loss, from American standards. Far from it; for wherever there is water for irrigation—and there are thousands of acres where this is the case—unbelievable profits are made in the growing of the Chinese dwarf banana, which is sold in the markets of Europe.

I had become accustomed to high land-values from my experience in south Florida, but when I learned that you could not buy some of these terraced gardens of bananas for $12,000 and even $15,000 an acre, and that these had yielded to their owners a 10 per cent gross profit on this valuation, which would mean a 7 or 8 per cent net profit, I concluded that I was looking at the most expensive agricultural land that I had ever seen.

To farm, at a profit, land worth $15,000 an acre would, I think, tax the ingenuity of even a Californian. Four hundred bunches of bananas a year at from $2 to $4 a bunch, which is what they brought a few years ago, have automatically boosted the values of land into the highly speculative class.

Recently the prices have fallen with the drop in the French franc, but the asking price of the land remains.

COCHINEAL BROUGHT WEALTH AND WOE

The history of the island informs us that the price of these terraced lands rose many years ago, when the cochineal industry was in its prime and the Mexican cactus on which the tiny cochineal scale insect was artificially cultivated covered a larger area than bananas do to-day.

The land boom brought on by a price of 10 pesetas, or $1.50, a pound for the dried cochineal insect appears to have been quite as great as that maintained by the bananas. The catastrophe which the discovery of the aniline colors produced was a pathetic spectacle, as are all of those depressions that follow the gambling with Mother Earth as a pawn.

That the experience of gambling in cochineal has not prevented speculation in bananas is what one should expect from people whose most popular pastime is holding tickets in the State lottery.

There has already appeared on the horizon of banana-growing an ominous cloud in the shape of this same Argentine ant which Wheeler was so surprised to find on the trees at Orotava. This incredibly prolific, but otherwise quite defenseless, ant has driven all the other ants from the lower levels of the island and has taken to the dairy business, using as its milch cows an equally prolific coccid, or scale insect, which has the distinction of bearing the name of Prof. John Henry Comstock, of Cornell University (*Pseudococcus comstockii*).

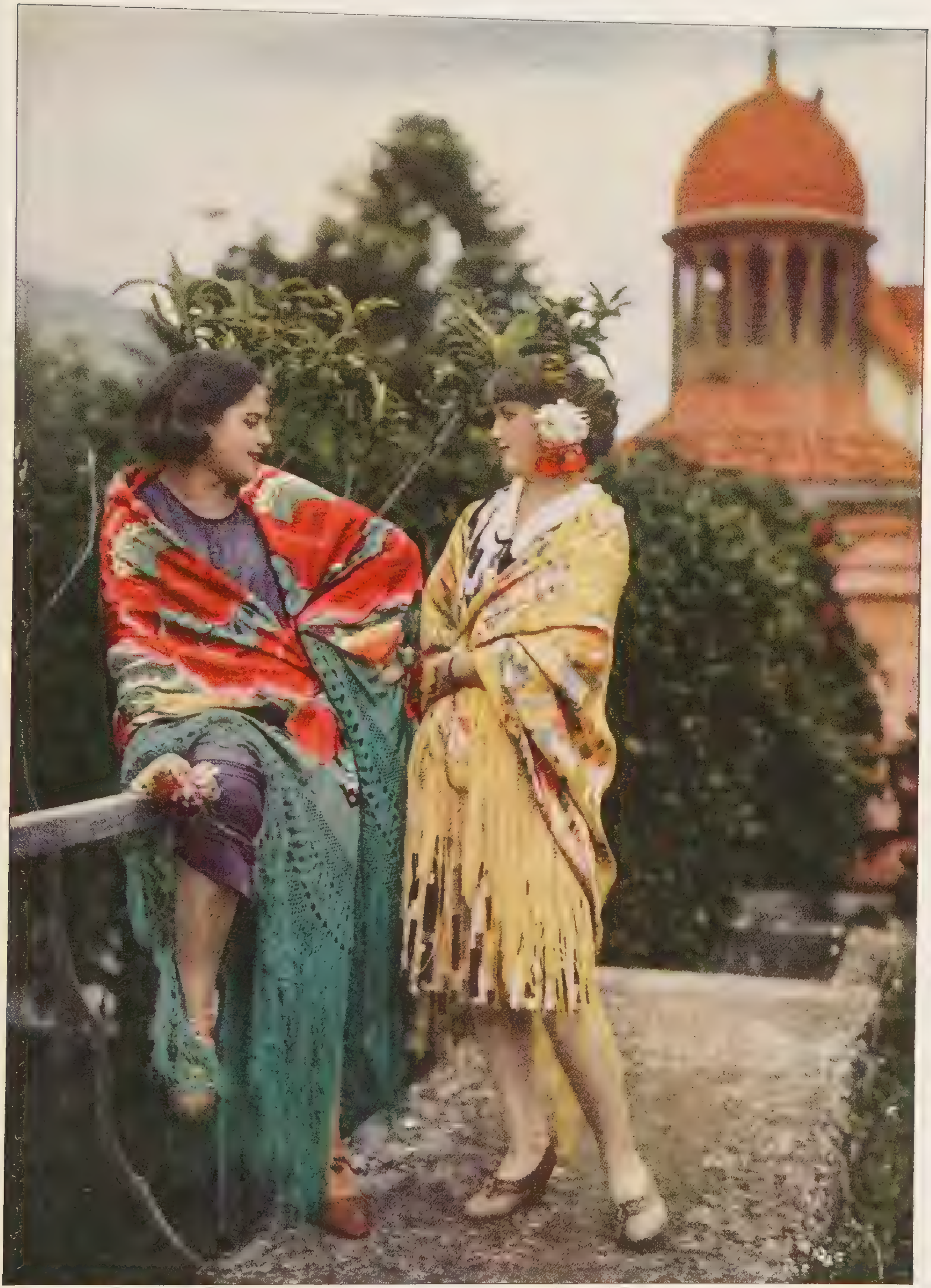
The coccid came into the island many years ago, but its means of spreading were so poor that it has hitherto done little injury; but, now that the Argentine ant has taken to carrying it from tree to tree, the bananas on many of the estates have become infested in such a fashion that the keeping quality of the bunches has been impaired and the yields have seriously fallen.

Already there are signs of grave concern on the part of the growers. If the talk of introducing a parasite, should there be one, ends in mere talk, something very serious is likely to happen. The feverish activity which characterizes this ant from the Argentine and its habit of planting its coccid dairies everywhere, under the leaf sheaths and on the smooth trunks of the bananas, where their feeding poisons the succulent stems of the banana, might conceivably lead to a destruction of the banana industry.

THE GOAT IS INDISPENSABLE TO THE CANARIES

An American who has only seen the goats which, like singed cats, wander about the dump heaps of certain of our cities can have no idea of the importance of this milk-producing animal to the Mediterranean and Canary Island civilization.

There are immense areas in our own country, represented by the almost perpendicular surfaces of canyons and mountain



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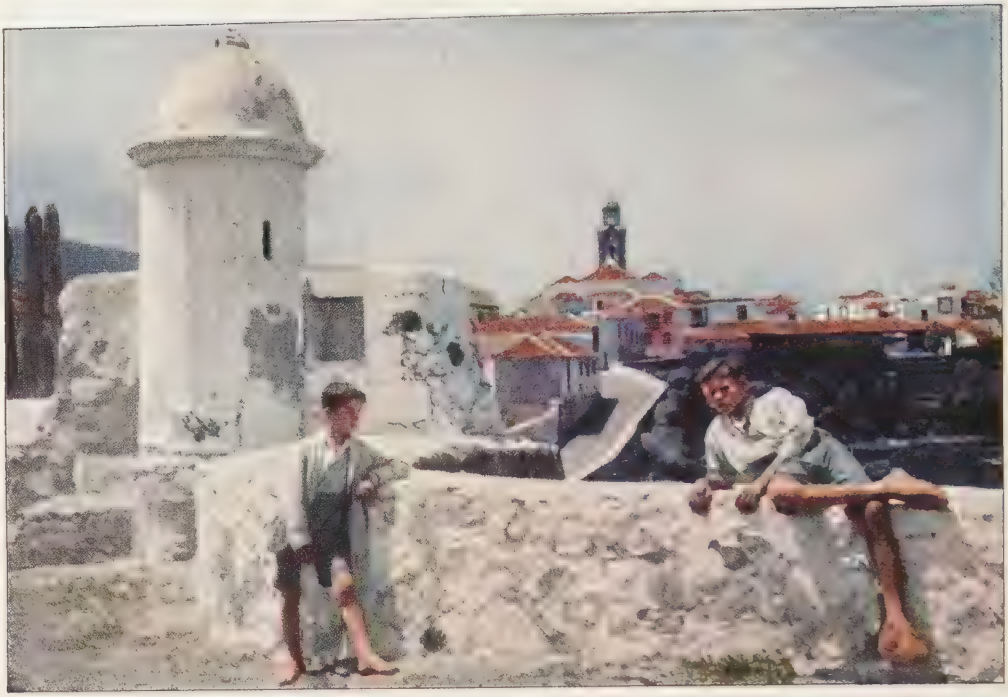
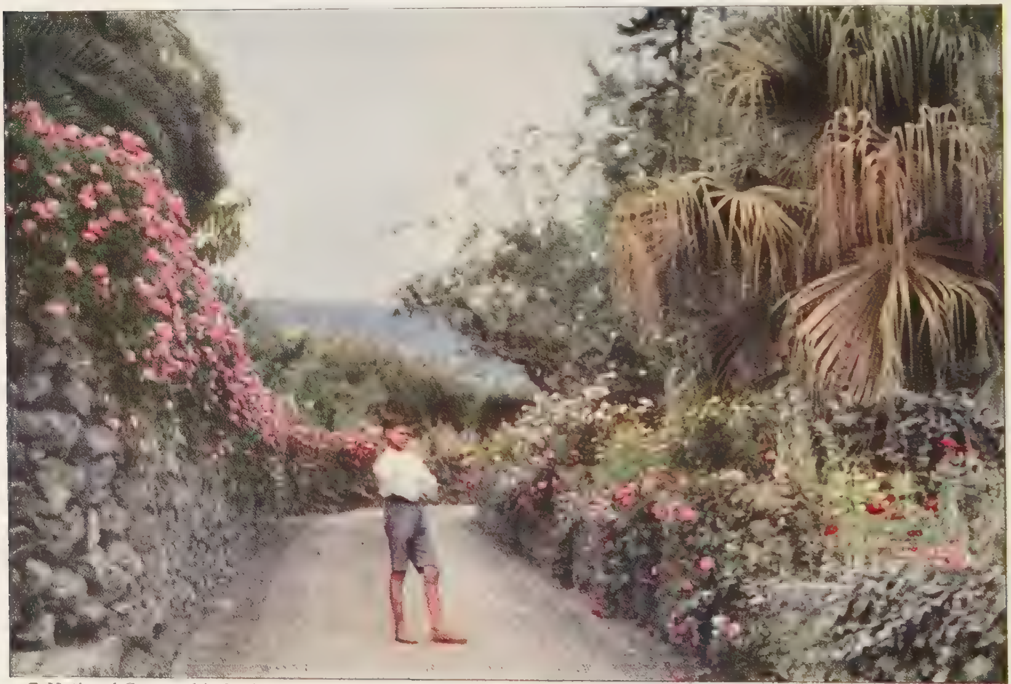
THE BEAUTY OF OLD SPAIN FINDS ITS COUNTERPART ON LA PALMA

Spaniards who conquered the Canaries in the 15th century found there the Guanches, a sturdy, warlike, Iberian race somewhat akin to the Basques of the Pyrenees. Descendants of these original inhabitants are still to be found in the country, but city dwellers, particularly those of the better class, show clearly the marks of their Spanish ancestry.



PUERTO OROTAVA OFFERS THE ARTIST UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Groups of white, balconied houses, and an occasional graceful tower lend a Moorish atmosphere to the popular port of Tenerife.



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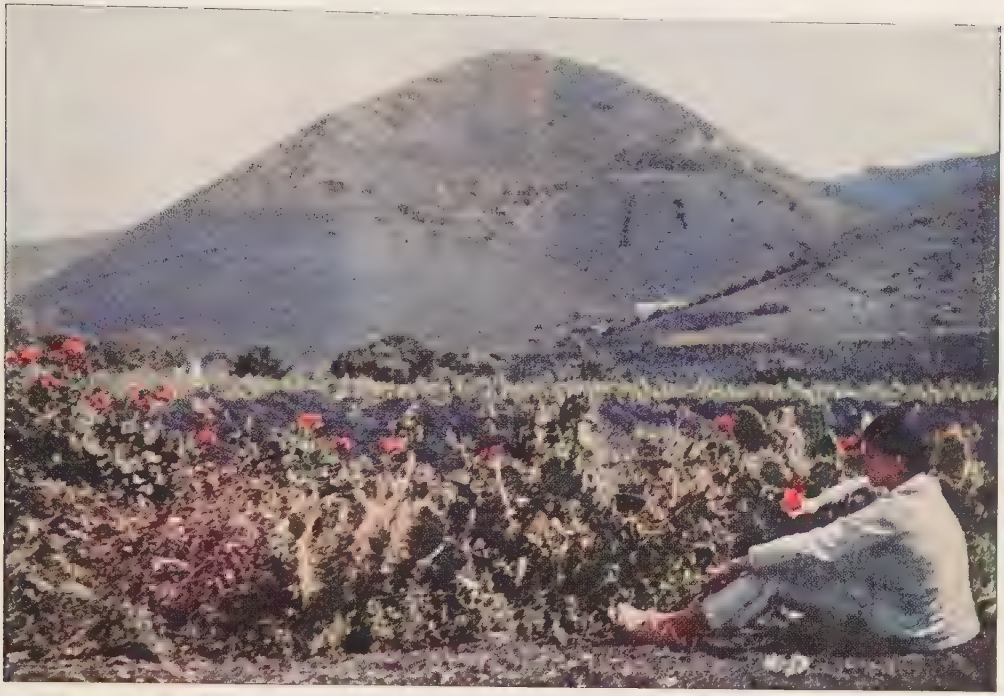
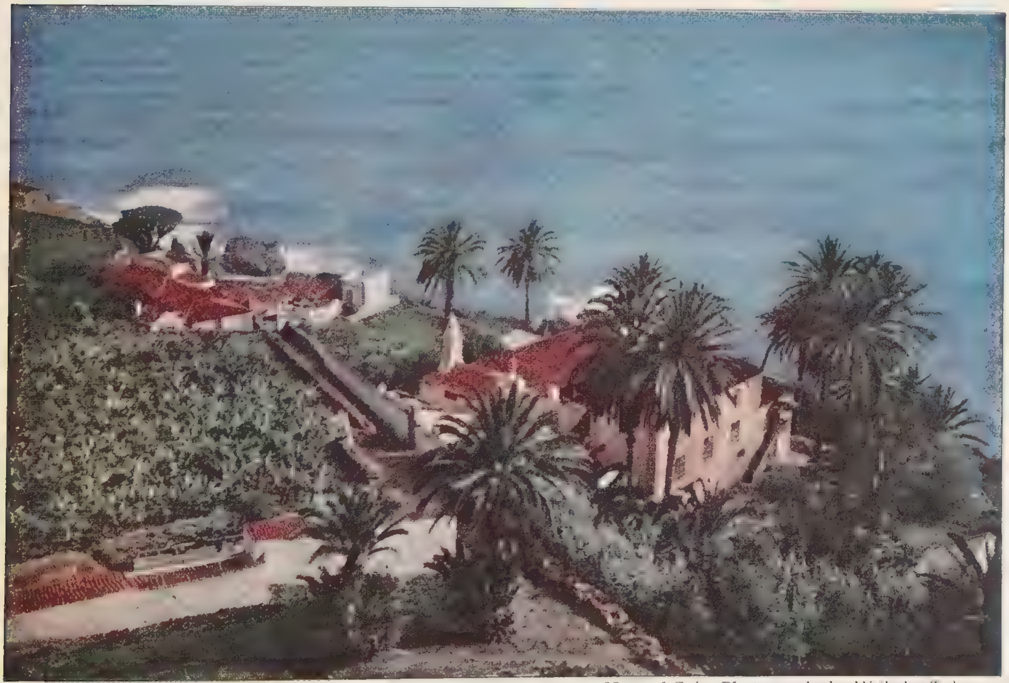
FLOWERS OF EVERY COLOR GLORIFY THE LANDSCAPE

The roads of Orotava Valley lead through a country rich in the flora of both tropical and temperate zones. Some of the most charming drives in the world run through this enchanting region of the Canaries.



PICO DE BANDAMA LOOMS MAJESTICALLY ABOVE LAS PALMAS

Beyond the 1,840-foot mountain lies the Gran Caldera, which in ages past was the seething crater of a now extinct volcano.



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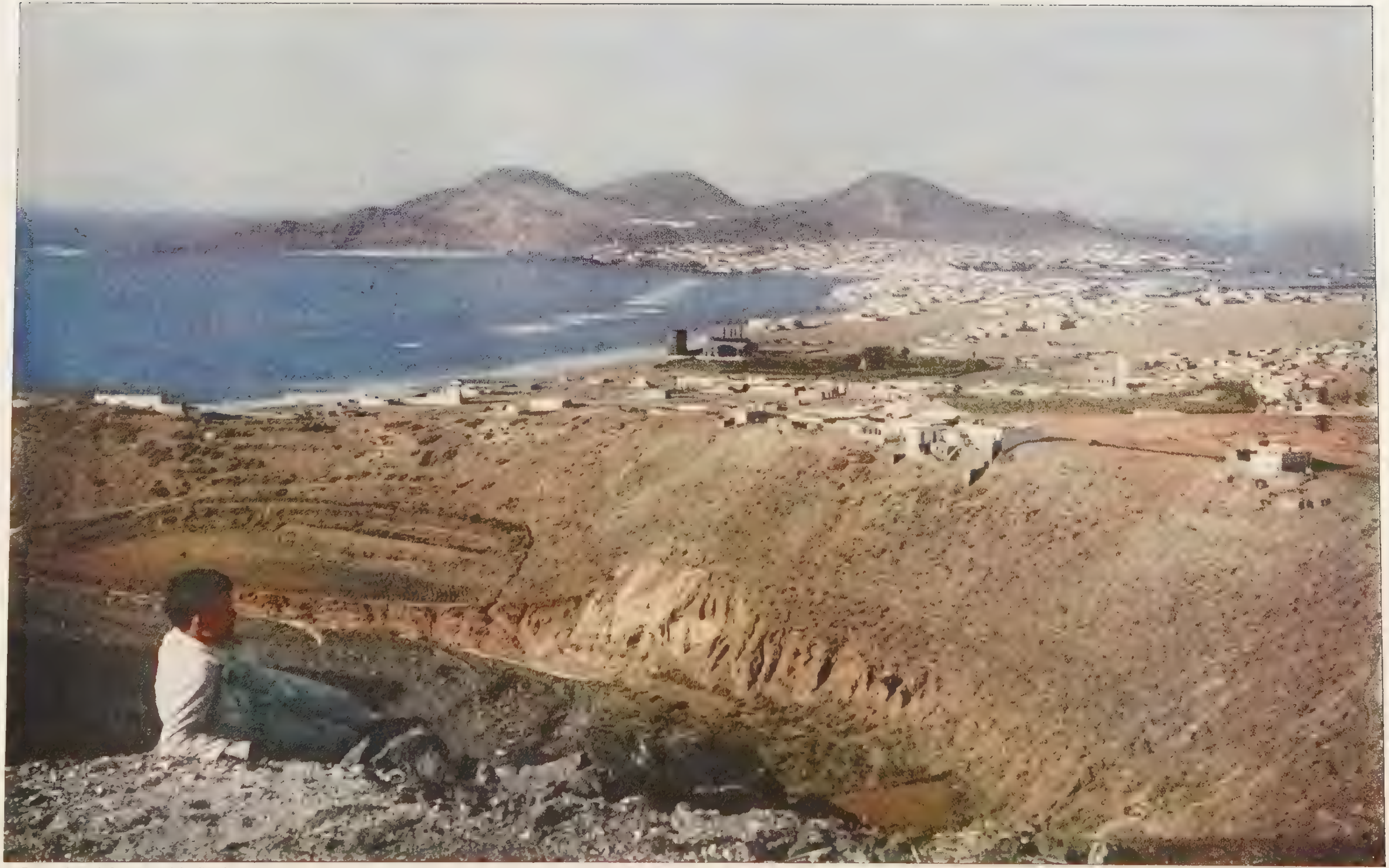
RAMBLA DE CASTRO ENJOYS THE MUSIC OF THE SURF

This delightful old estate commands an unsurpassed view of the rocky coast and the rich Orotava Valley. In the left background, near the shore, is a specimen of the dragontree, so important in Canarian history and legend.



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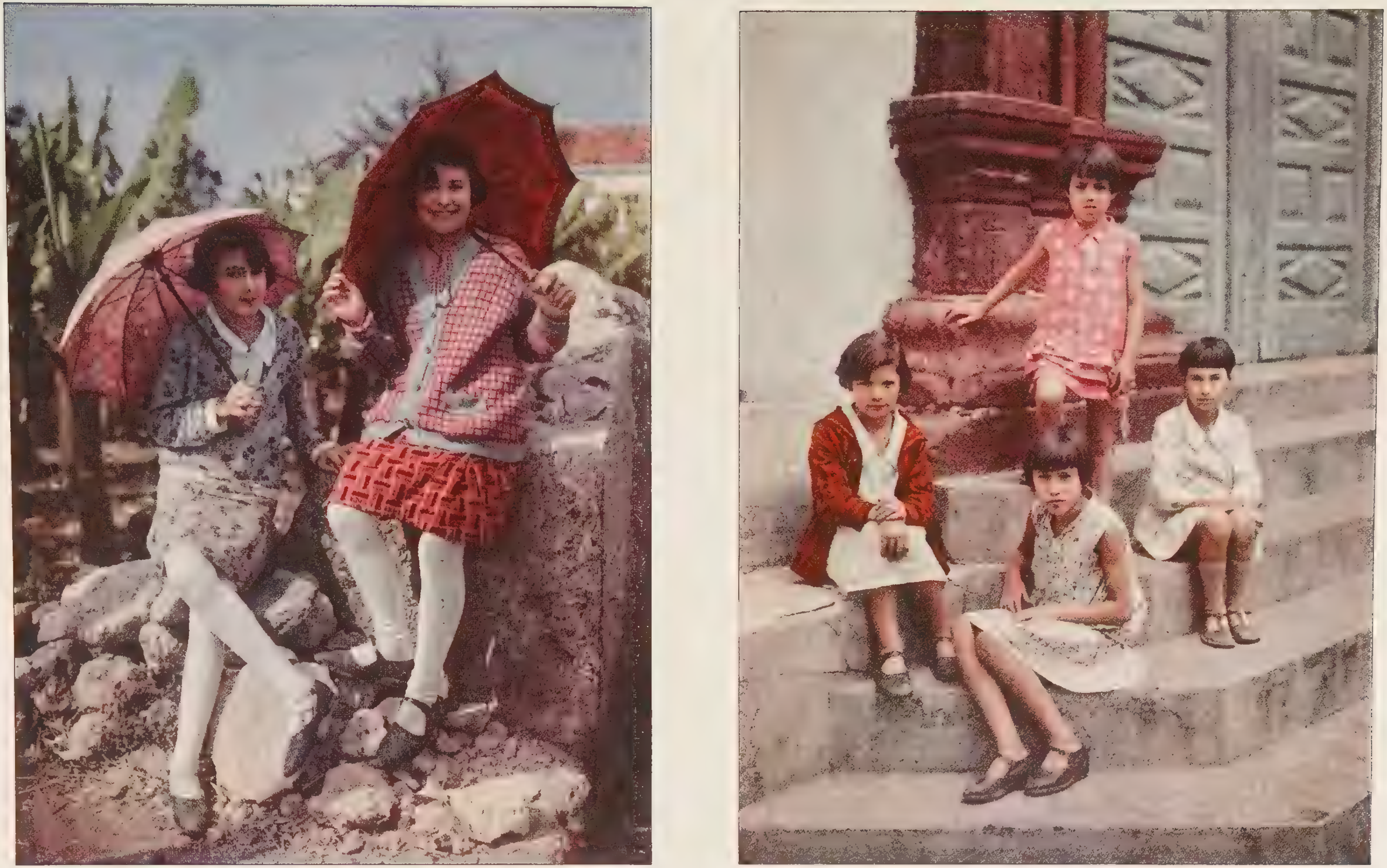
THROUGH PUERTO DE LA LUZ PASSES THE COMMERCE OF LAS PALMAS

A rapidly growing port, about five miles from the capital city, is built on an isthmus of sand, and has the finest harbor in the Canaries. The mountains in the distance form a knob of land connected with the island proper by the sandy isthmus and known as the Isleta. It was formerly regarded as a place of great sanctity by the natives.



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CHILDREN OF THE "FORTUNATE ISLES" HAVE NOT BECOME SELF-CONSCIOUS BEFORE THE CAMERA

NATURE HAS SET OUT A FEAST OF LOVELINESS IN OROTAVA VALLEY

Few corners of the world can command such variety of mountain and valley, forest and desert, landscape and sea view, as these nature-favored islands of the Atlantic.

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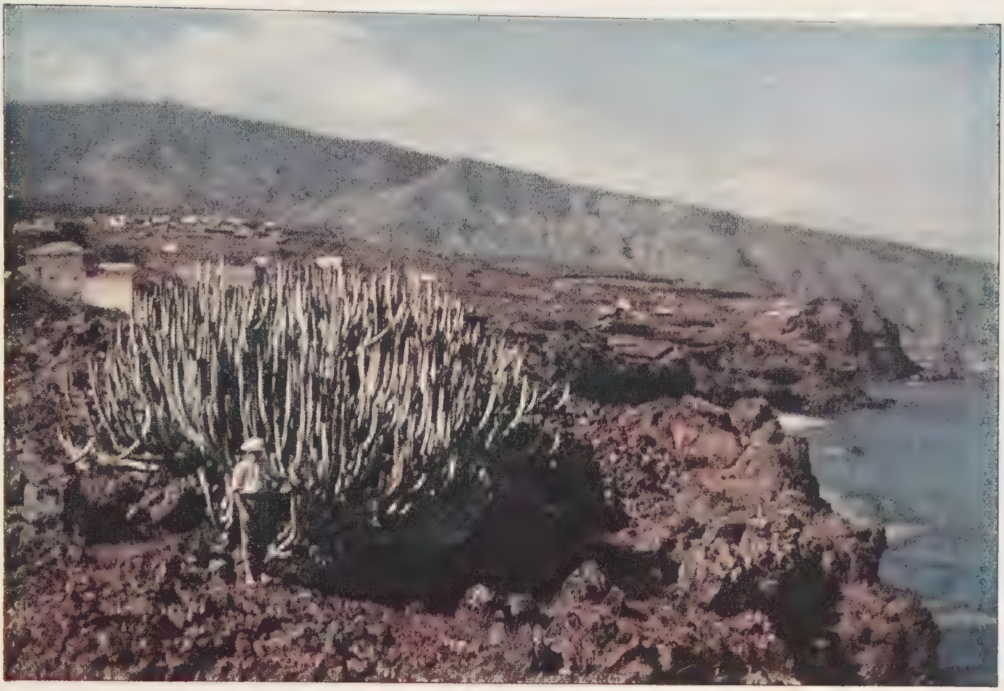
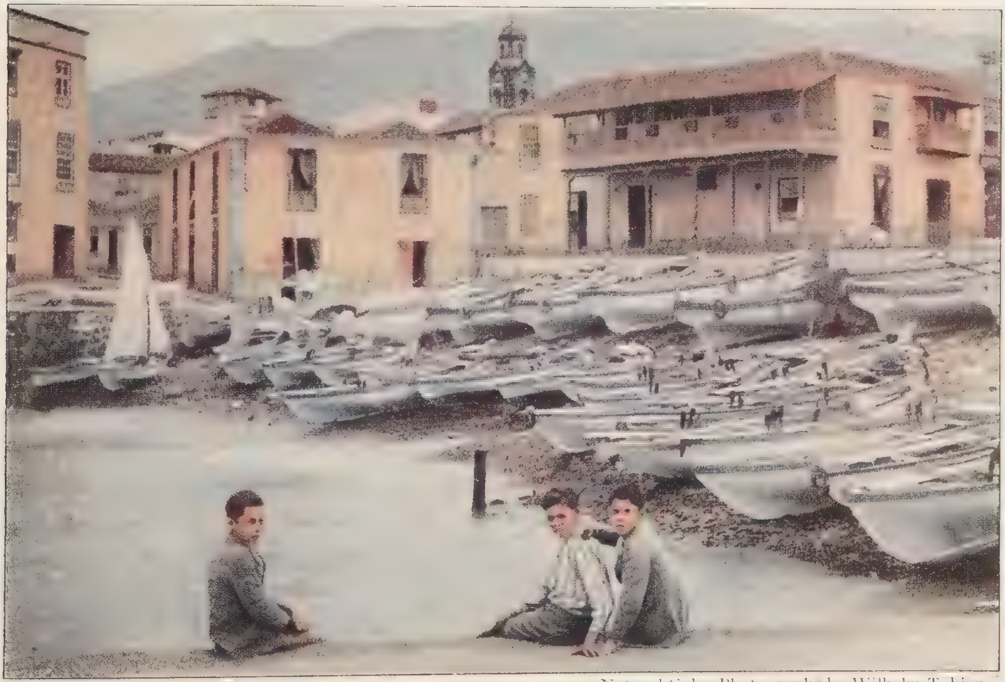
WHERE LIFE FOLLOWS A LEISURELY COURSE

The courtly and unhurried manners of their Spanish ancestors have been preserved by the upper-class Canarians, and their handsome villas maintain much of the atmosphere of the fatherland.



EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS IS PECULIAR TO THE CANARIES

This strange plant is seldom found save where its roots can make contact with basic lava. Its caustic milk is sometimes used by fishermen to stupefy fish.



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THE FISHING FLEET RESTS ON SHORE DURING THE DAY

At night the island harbors are frequently dotted with a multitude of lights. These come from fires burned in the bows of the fishing boats to attract their finny prey.

THEIRS IS A LIFE OF TOIL

It is not uncommon to see such Canarians carrying heavy loads on their heads while other members of the household ride alongside on the family donkey.

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STRELITZIA REGINAE IS A GUEST IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS OF OROTAVA

Native of South Africa, this peculiar plant is a favorite show flower in other lands. It is a relative of the banana, rich in honey, and a strong attraction to birds.

sides, which are accessible to goats but not to cattle. Whether these will ever be utilized in America, where the distribution of the milk bottle has become so universal, is, of course, a question. To the Canary Island and Mediterranean civilization the goat is indispensable.

Tagasaste, gacio, and tedera are the three outstanding plants upon which these milch animals are fed, and to study them I made expeditions to the various barrancos of Palma where the goats are herded, directed here and there by the tremendous voices of the women goatherds, who harangue the flocks from stations high above them in the valleys.

Tagasaste is a leguminous shrub, gray-green as an olive and slender-stemmed like the branches of a willow. It is grown on the borders of the miniature fields and sometimes is planted over whole hillsides, where it is cut with special sickles when young and tender, and is either fed green or made into hay and stored in barns for the winter feed of the goats.

Gasio, or gacio, is also a legume which is planted on the less fertile terraces and along the mountain paths where the goats are driven. It ranks as inferior to tagasaste, since only goats really care for it and are able to transform it into milk.

Tedera, the third goat-forage crop, is a dry-looking legume faintly reminding one of the clover with its heads of pink flowers. It grows wild and is further encouraged by sowing the seeds everywhere along the trails, so that as the goats wander about they can browse upon it. Cattle do not care for it.

MOUSE ODOR ATTRACTS GOATS

A plant which the goats seem particularly fond of is a species of Sonchus (*Sonchus leptocephalus*), which grows on the dry, rocky sides of the barrancos and has finely divided leaves which emit a strong odor of mice. There seems to be something particularly attractive about this odor for the goat, just as there is for the Chinese in a certain variety of rice which when cooked emits a similar mouse odor.

All of these leguminous plants enrich the land by the presence of root nodules, and the Sonchus, which is a composite, is spreading into the almost soilless crevices of the rocks, where it is hard to see how any plants can grow.

I spent an afternoon on a hillside in the island of Palma talking to an old farmer of nearly eighty, whose chief delight was in his pile of drying gacio and his barn full of tagasaste. Like men of the great solitudes, wherever you meet them in the world, he had pondered over many things, particularly about the life to come, and was quite as interesting to talk with as many a well-read American farmer of to-day, who is versed in the newspaper details of the latest murder trial.

I had hunted in Morocco for *medicagos,* cloverlike plants, called burr clovers, with burrs covered with spines that make them stick to the wool of sheep and goats, and so become distributed throughout the country. Certain representatives of these burr clovers, which were early introduced into California, have become important forage plants for stock.

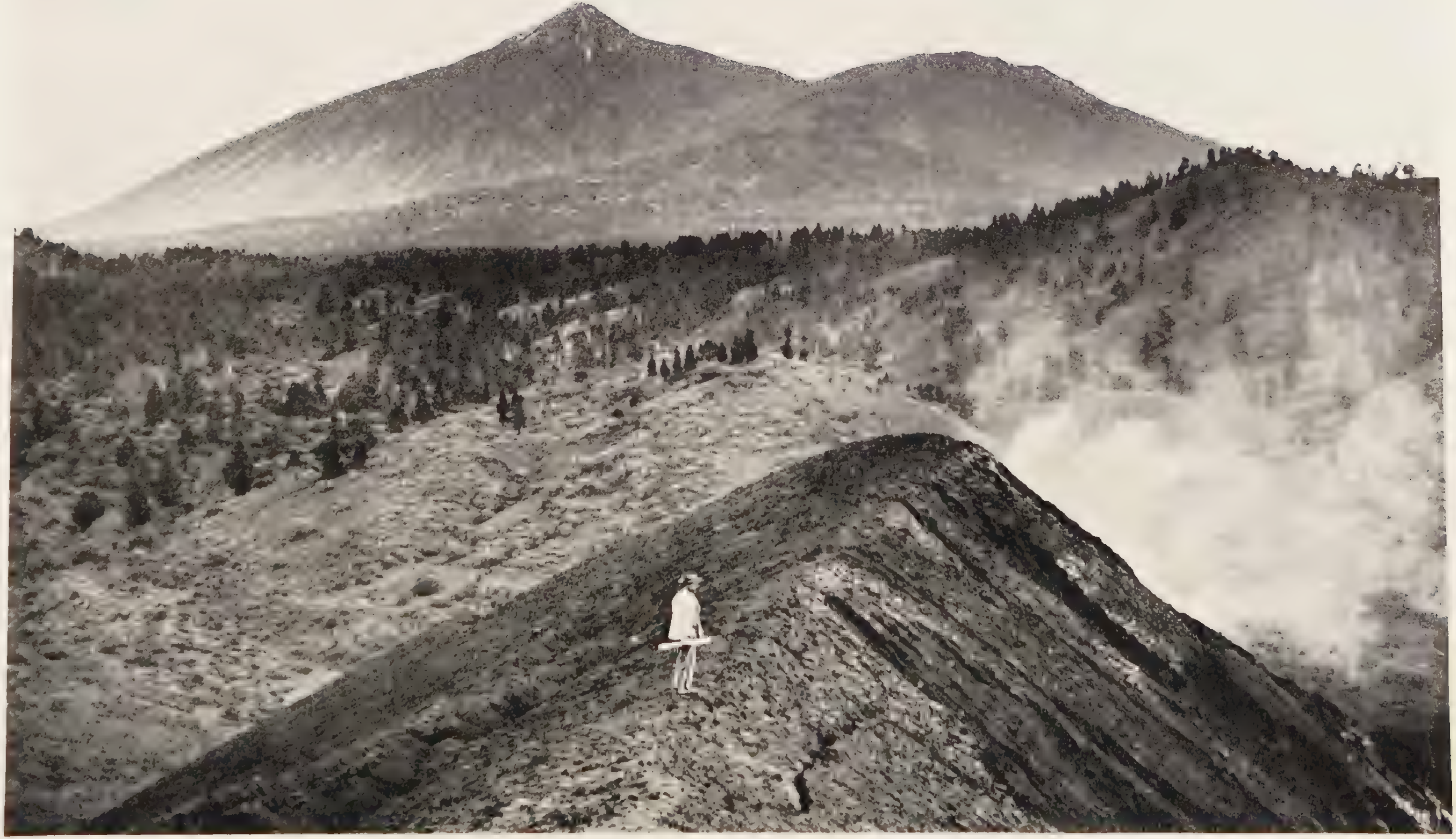
So when we arrived in the Canaries I continued my search for medicagos, even though the hillsides were already parched, and I found that everywhere in the ditches beside the roadways the characteristic burrs of these forage plants were to be found. Then, too, in the moister barranco of La Virgen, with its pools of cool, clear water, I found one of the largest species of all the burr clovers.

A PLANT LOVER'S COLLECTION TRAVELS FAR

Many years ago, coming up from South Africa, I had stopped at Grand Canary and had spent some delightful days with a congenial plant-loving soul, M. Delmard, an ex-balloonist, who kept the hotel at Monte and had gathered about him many kinds of plants from all over the world. He had died years ago, and I went up to see what had become of the plants he had set out around his hotel.

The garden was neglected, but I wandered about in it, gathering seeds from some rare trees and vines. I had the pleasure months later, in south Florida, of seeing these souvenirs of Delmard's garden being gotten ready to distribute to the plant lovers of that region. Sometimes a plant introducer sees his results quickly, but oftener he does not.

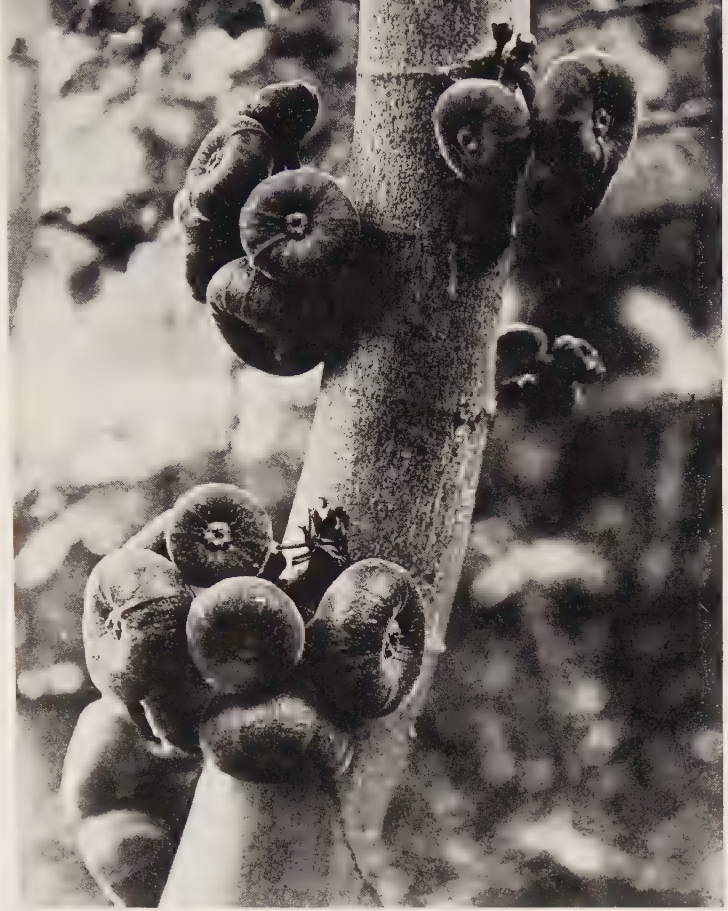
But the island of Lanzarote was waiting. We had heard strange tales of its



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood

TENERIFE'S MAJESTIC SUMMIT TOWERS MORE THAN 12,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA

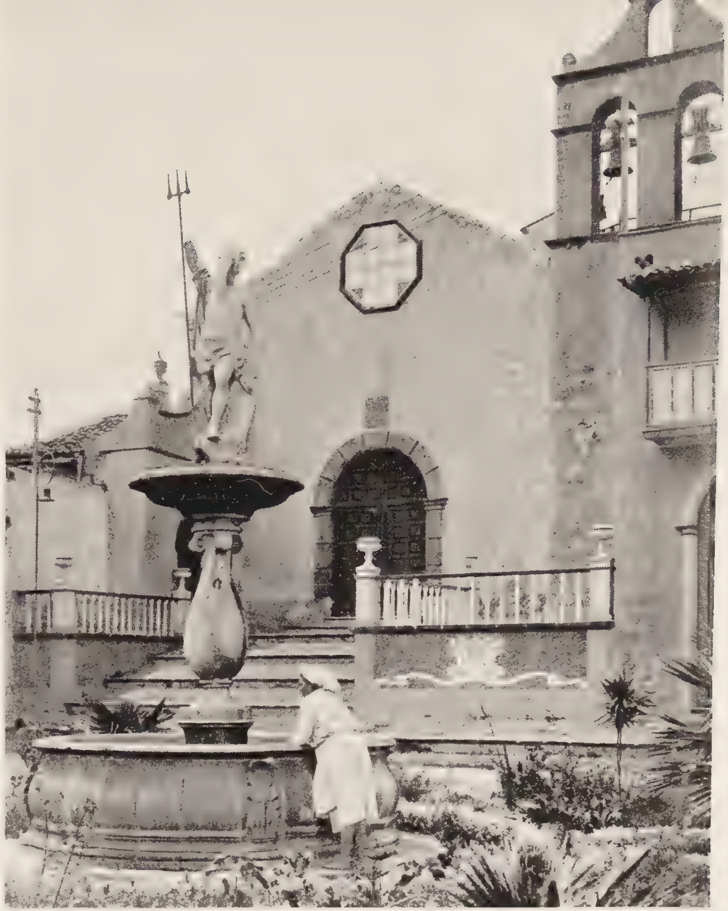
The celebrated peak, which under favorable conditions may be seen for nearly 150 miles at sea, is an active volcano, but its more recent disturbances have found other vents than through the crater at its top. The Guanches gave it the name of "Pico de Teide," or Peak of Hell; yet, curiously



Photograph by Dr. David Fairchild

THE MONSTER FIG OF OROTAVA, HALF GROWN

A native of the Himalayas, this amazing fig tree (*Ficus roxburghii*) has found a thoroughly congenial climate in Tenerife, and a large tree in the Botanic Garden is fruiting from its roots on the ground up into its branches. It is a cousin of the figs of commerce (see text, page 614).



Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

THE CHURCH OF SAN AUGUSTÍN AT ICOD DE LOS VINOS

The village is situated on a great slope and commands excellent views of the famous Peak of Tenerife. Near the church is a dragon tree measing approximately 47 feet in circumference at the base of the trunk and estimated by some to be 3,000 years old (see, also, page 613).

ACROSS THE ROOFS OF PUERTO OROTAVA, PICO DE TEIDE LOOMS AGAINST THE SKY

Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

RESERVOIRS STORE WATER FOR THE FIELDS IN THE DRY SEASON

Generally speaking, rainfall in the Canaries is sufficient for agricultural needs at an elevation of more than 1,500 feet, but not for the growth of successful crops at the lower levels

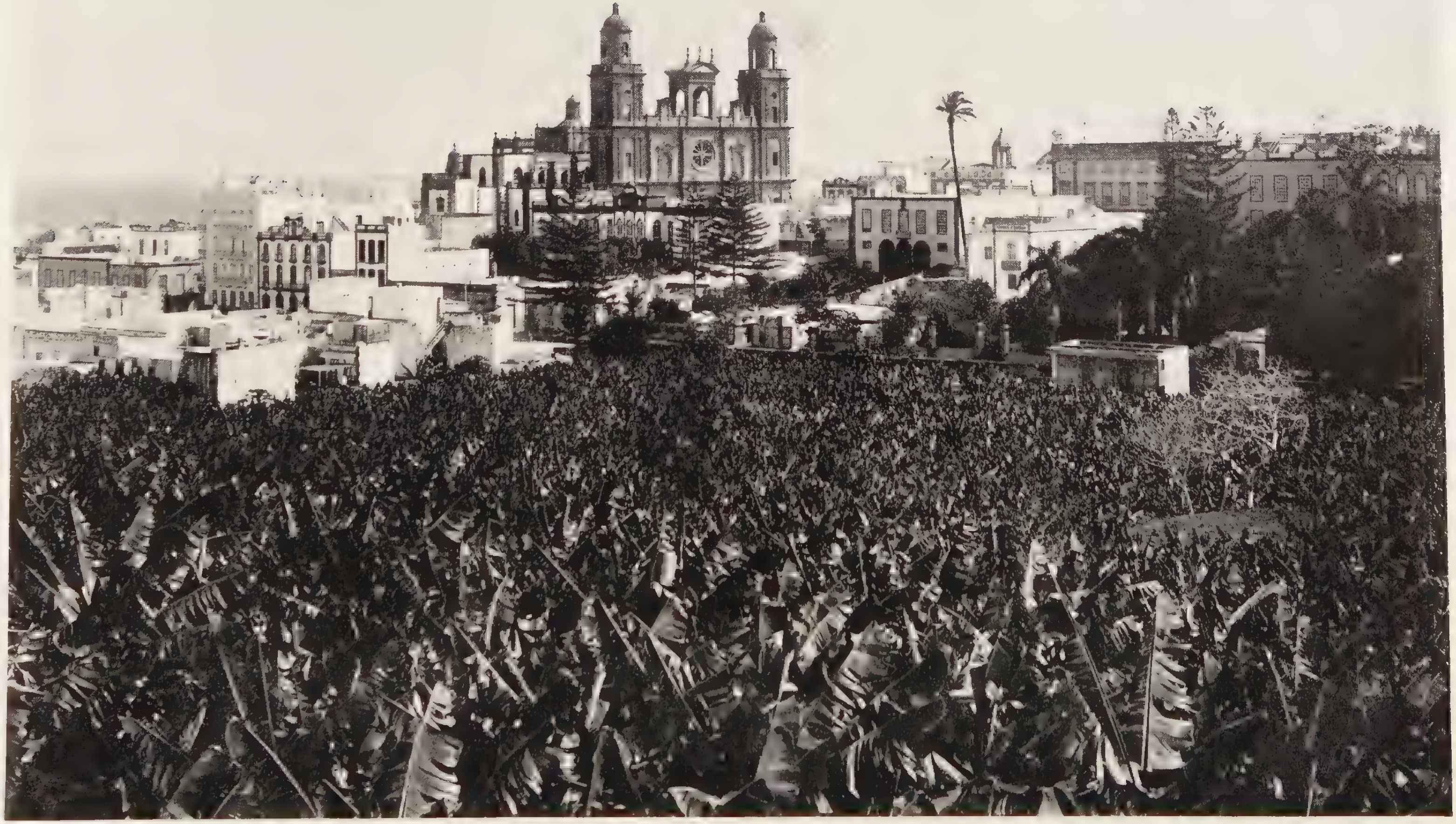
Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

A GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL OF LAS PALMAS

Photograph by J. Perestrello

MULES ARE GRAND CANARY'S "FRUIT EXPRESS"

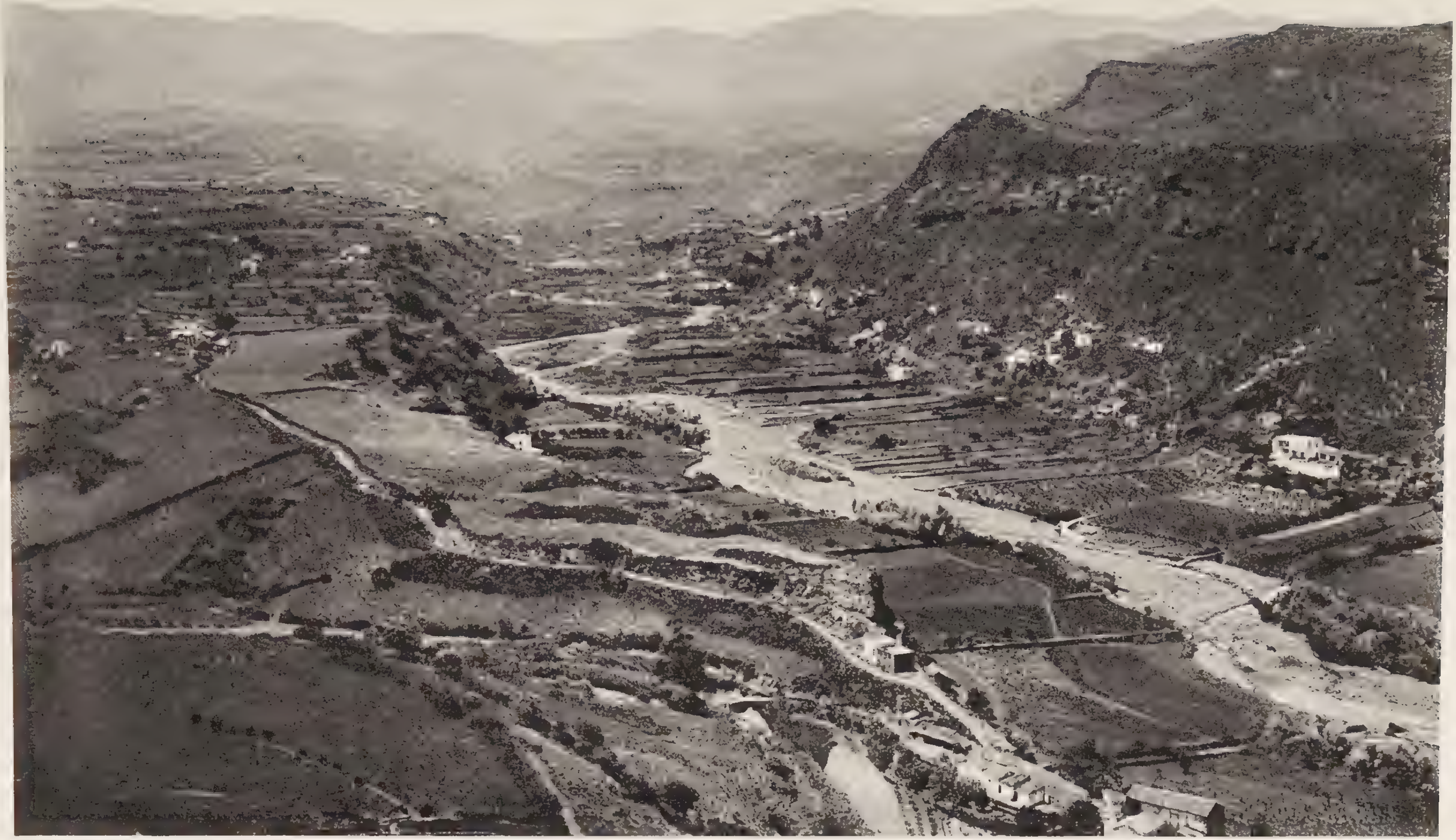
An interested group of hopeful small boys tags behind the banana train to salvage ripe fruit as it drops or is brushed off.



Photograph by J. Perestrello

BANANAS GROW IN THE SHADOW OF LAS PALMAS CATHEDRAL TOWERS

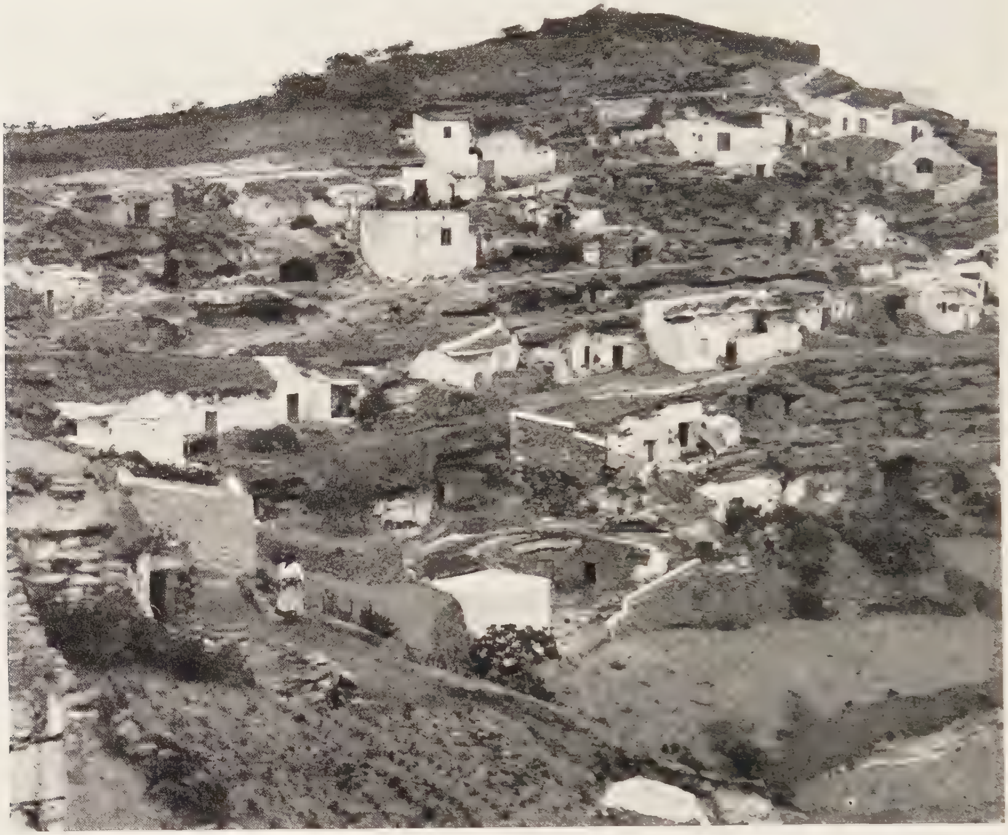
The largest city in the archipelago and capital of Grand Canary is located on the northeast coast of the island. Banana plantations, which encroach upon the city, make adjacent land exceedingly valuable.



Photograph by J. Perestrello

THE VALLEY OF THE DRAGONAL, IN THE HEART OF GRAND CANARY'S MONTE SECTION, ENJOYS A SUPERB CLIMATE

The pure, bracing air of this mountainous region makes it a haven for those numerous visitors who come to the island in search of health. Its fertility and natural beauty cause it also to stand in high favor with the native population.



Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

ATALAYA, ON GRAND CANARY, WAS ONCE A NATIVE STRONGHOLD

The name of the village, which translated means "watchtower," is indicative of its use in the past. Most of the inhabitants live in cave houses built into the side of the mountain. They are adept at making pottery, which they fashion much as their Canarian ancestors did, with a round stone and no wheel.

camels, its desert climate and dry-land agriculture, and were anxious to see it.

The port of Lanzarote is Arrecife, and as we dropped anchor in it on a summer morning and Wheeler and I looked at its scorched hillsides, we wagered with each other that nothing of agricultural or entomological interest could possibly be found on its barren slopes.

But, as is often the case, we were mistaken, for behind the brown hills and across the sand-drifted plains were sights which belong to the moon rather than to our friendly verdure-covered earth.

There, on the south side of the island, in the shadow of the volcanic Montaña de Fuego, from Uga to Yaiza, lies a stretch of inhabited territory which sent a thrill through us all. We might have been gazing upon a lunar landscape had not the white houses scattered about among great blocks of black lava reminded us that human beings inhabited it.

Nothing short of a dooryard in some city slums could be more discouraging-looking than the lava-strewn yards of the peasants of Uga. And yet, when we realized how unconquerable had been the spirit of the people here, the scene became one of the most intense interest.

GRAPES GROWN IN CINDER PITS

Was it possible that men and women had made homes in this inhospitable volcanic region centuries before Columbus visited these islands on his way to the

New World? How seldom it is that man abandons his home, once he has really built it!

A century or more ago the Montaña de Fuego covered the south end of the island with several feet of cinders, and as far as the eye can see, to the horizon from Yaiza, these dark-gray cinders cover the surrounding country.

Scattered at equal distances apart in these cinders and reaching to the clay soil below, deep, wide pits have been dug by the vine growers. In each pit they have planted a grapevine, and sometimes around the pit's mouth on the windward side they have built a low windbreak of blocks of lava (see page 651).

These pits, which are a fathom deep and 12 feet across, extend on both sides of the highway up the slopes of the volcano. When we saw them in the evening light, with every pit darkened to almost black by its own shadow, we both agreed that we could imagine no drearier occupation than that of tending these vines in what we involuntarily termed "the cinder pits of hell."

It is a satisfaction to know that the grapes grown with such care in these cinder pits have the reputation of being the finest in the archipelago. They really ought to be.

The "lapilli," as the coarse cinders are called, form immense deposits in the southern part of Lanzarote, and far up the sides of the volcanic cones can be seen quarries or mines, so to speak, from which, over zigzag trails, camels laden with curious boxes come and go. These camels are transporting cinders to the fields lying outside the area that was covered during the eruption, and their journeys to and fro explain the puzzling dark patchwork of the landscape (see page 650).

With great care the grain and legume growers of Lanzarote spread stable manure over their fields, and then cover it six inches deep with lapilli, planting their maize, beans, or barley below this mulch of cinders. From the moisture which has already collected in the soil from previous rains, or is precipitated from the clouds which nightly drift across the island, the

Photograph by Edwin Mills

THEY UPHOLD THE LAW IN LAS PALMAS

The police of Grand Canary's chief city are exceedingly smart in appearance, but they are not called upon as frequently as most municipal constabulary. It is a tribute to the good-natured people of the "Fortunate Isles" that a very small police force is needed to protect life and property among them.

Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

THE CROSS MARKS AN ENTRANCE TO A COUNTRY ESTATE

Holdings are usually not large, but since the development of banana plantations some of the fields in the Canary Islands are among the world's most valuable agricultural lands (see text, page 630). This estate is on the island of La Palma.

TAZACORTE HAS A PRIMITIVE HARBOR

There is no pier at this tiny port on La Palma and steamers must anchor in the roadstead. The fruit which lures them there is usually taken out in small boats, but on stormy days it is loaded in baskets and transferred by cables to their decks.

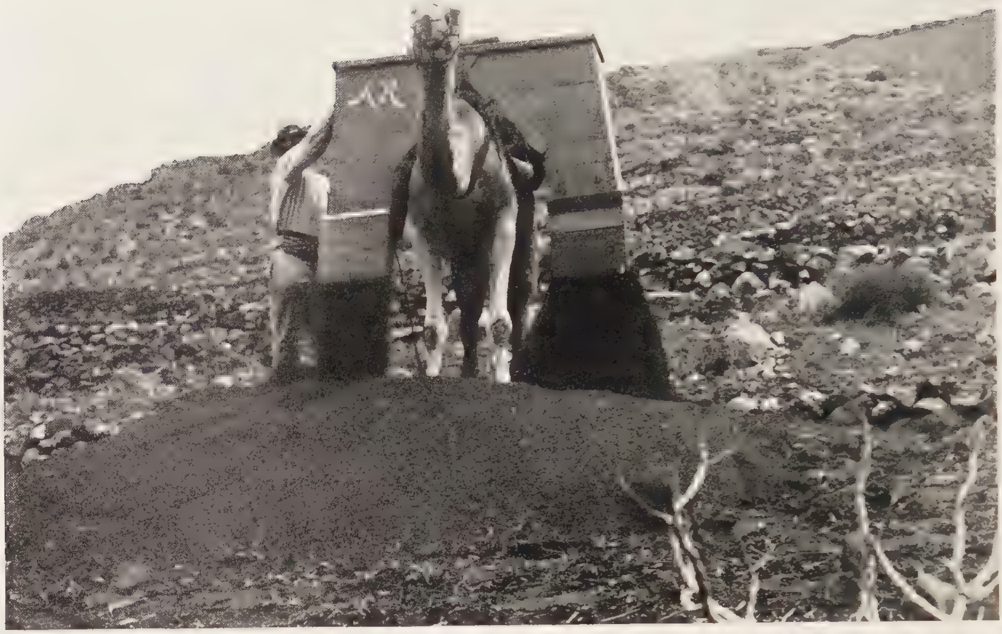
Photographs by Wilhelm Tobien

HIS WAGES ARE LOW BUT HIS WANTS ARE FEW

With linen shirt and trousers to wear and a bit of potato to nourish him, this tiller of Canary soil has little about which to worry.

CHILDREN OF THE SUN

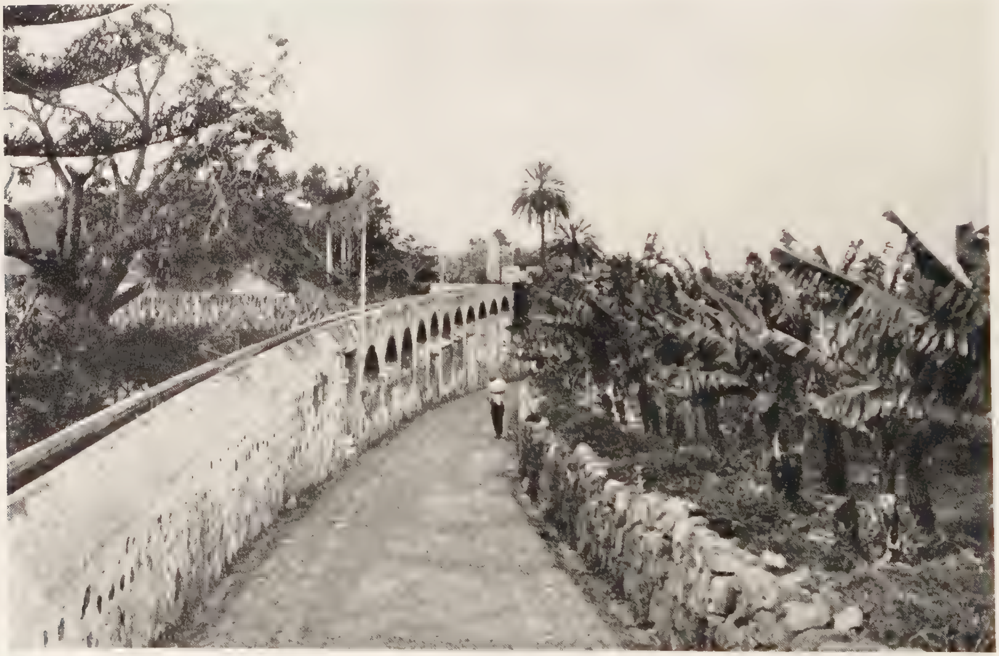
Prodigal sunshine produces generations of happy-hearted folk in the Canaries.



Photograph by Dr. David Fairchild

HAULING CINDERS IN A SELF-DUMPING SADDLE BOX

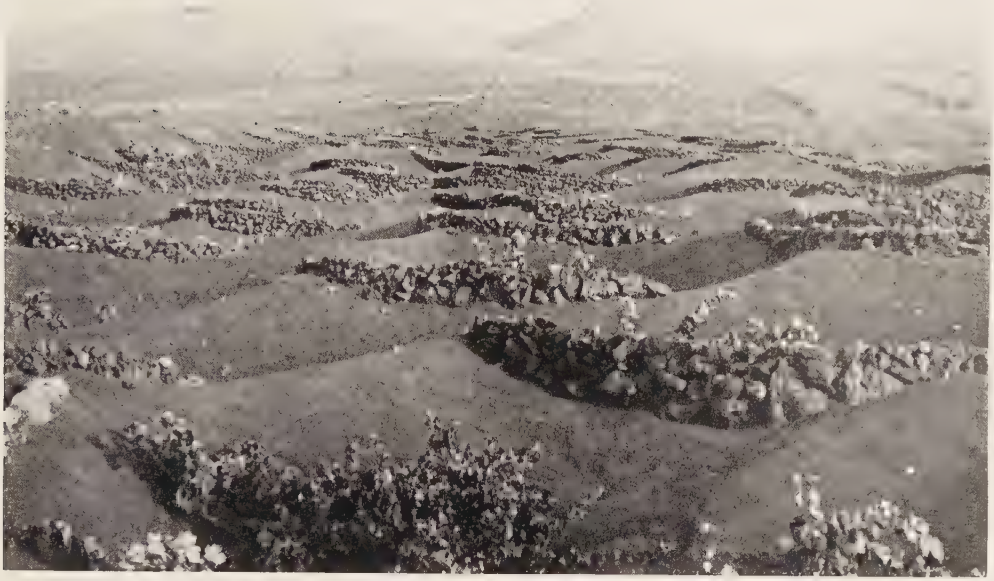
The ground is first spread with manure and then covered with six inches of fine cinders, which act as a mulch. Any weeds that come up through the mulch are not pulled up, but cut off, for fear that soil might be mixed with the cinders in the process of pulling up.



Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

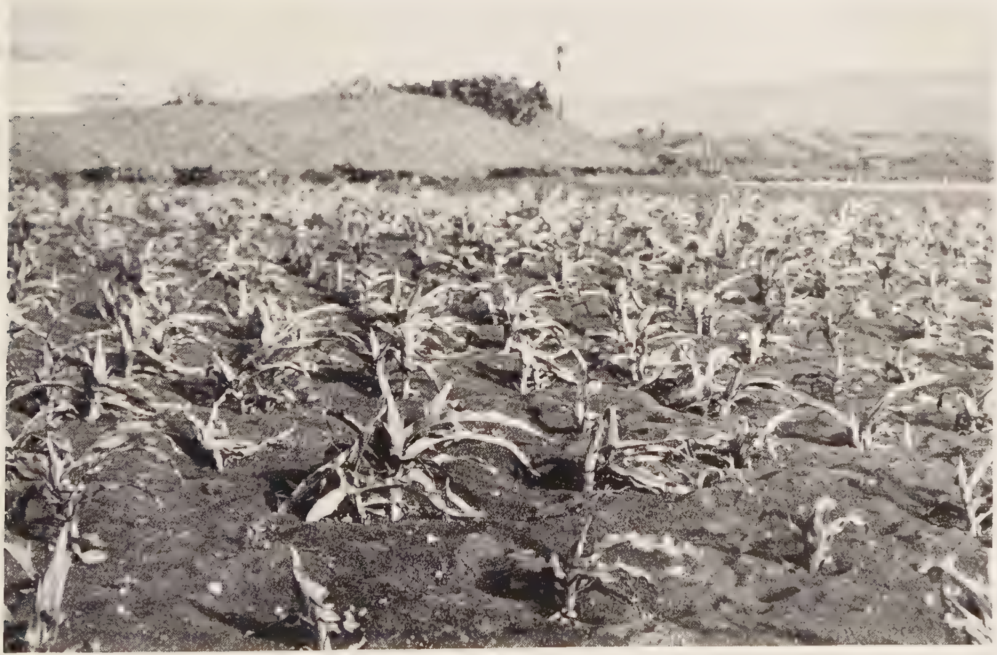
BANANAS FROM THE CANARIES ARE PRIZED IN EUROPEAN MARKETS

The principal variety grown on the islands is the Chinese banana. It is small but possesses a very delicate flavor and can be grown only on irrigated land up to an altitude of about 800 feet. Aqueducts, which in appearance are reminiscent of ancient Rome, bring the life-giving stream from the hills to the thirsty plantations.



GROWING GRAPES UNDER DIFFICULTIES

On Lanzarote, most easterly of the Canary Islands, vineyards are sometimes planted in beds of volcanic cinders. Each vine is placed in a pit six feet deep and a wall of lava rocks is built to windward to protect it from the prevailing high winds (see text, page 647).



Photographs by Dr. David Fairchild

A FIELD OF DWARF CORN IN THE CINDERS OF LANZAROTE

The stalks, which are not more than two feet high, take as long to produce their single ears as do the 18-foot stalks grown in the river bottoms of Kansas and Iowa. They are adapted to cool nights and get their moisture from the heavy dews which form on this rainless but cloud-swept island in the Atlantic (see text, page 652).

Photograph by Wilhelm Tobien

PINE TREES PROVIDE A DARK-GREEN MANTLE FOR THE HILLSIDES

Pinus canariensis is one of the principal forest trees on the islands and, although slow-growing, yields a valuable timber. A pine forest in the Canaries often pays better than a poor wheat crop.

plants get water enough to produce their crop.

Two years had elapsed since the last rain, when we visited the island, and yet we saw growing in the cinder mulch tomatoes, corn, cabbages, and even brilliant-flowered pelargoniums, and in one garden the temple flower, or frangipani, of the East Indies.

But the corn was not the 18-foot corn of the Kansas River Valley, such as I got lost in as a boy. It was a true dwarf variety, so short that the single ear borne by each plant touched the cinders at its lower end. No Kansas farmer would think much of such a field of corn. And yet, if he knew that it had never seen a drop of rain from the time the seed had been planted, he might feel, as I did, a real respect for it, even though it had taken as long to grow as his 18-foot stalks.

The island of Lanzarote, the nearest one of the group to the coast of Africa, feels the drying winds of the Sahara, and is swept in summer with strong winds, which move the sands over the slopes in heavy drifts.

Mr. Armour and I had the luck to experience one of these sand storms, and although our automobile had little difficulty in plowing through the sand on our way down to the cinder pits, it was quite another matter when we returned, and we found ourselves compelled to get out and push the automobile through the deep drifts, with the fine dust turning to mud on our moist faces.

Our host, Don Rafael Hernández, went with us to the yacht, which in the open harbor was dragging her anchor, and as the low clouds began to cover the hills and twilight settled on its slopes, we steamed away, leaving behind us this cloud-drenched, rainless island and its cinder-pit vineyards.

This picture of Lanzarote, the most curious but least beautiful island of that fascinating archipelago, was our last glimpse of the Canary Islands, which, summer or winter, offer a temperate climate and superb scenery to the tourists of the world who are looking for new and quiet places to visit.

France honors him . . . .

An emblem that proclaims him the master of his art!

Campbell's
CONDENSED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

LOOK FOR THE
RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

FOR twenty-seven years Louis Charles De Lisle has devoted his art and genius to the blending of Campbell's Soups. And because he has thus contributed so largely to an international appreciation of fine cooking, France confers on him the Cross of Chevalier du Merite, Agricole.

Serve Campbell's Vegetable Soup, or any of the twenty other delicious Campbell's Soups and you enjoy at once the highest quality with the art of world-famous chefs! 12 cents a can.

Your Choice

Asparagus
Bean
Beef
Bouillon
Celery
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)
Clam Chowder
Consommé
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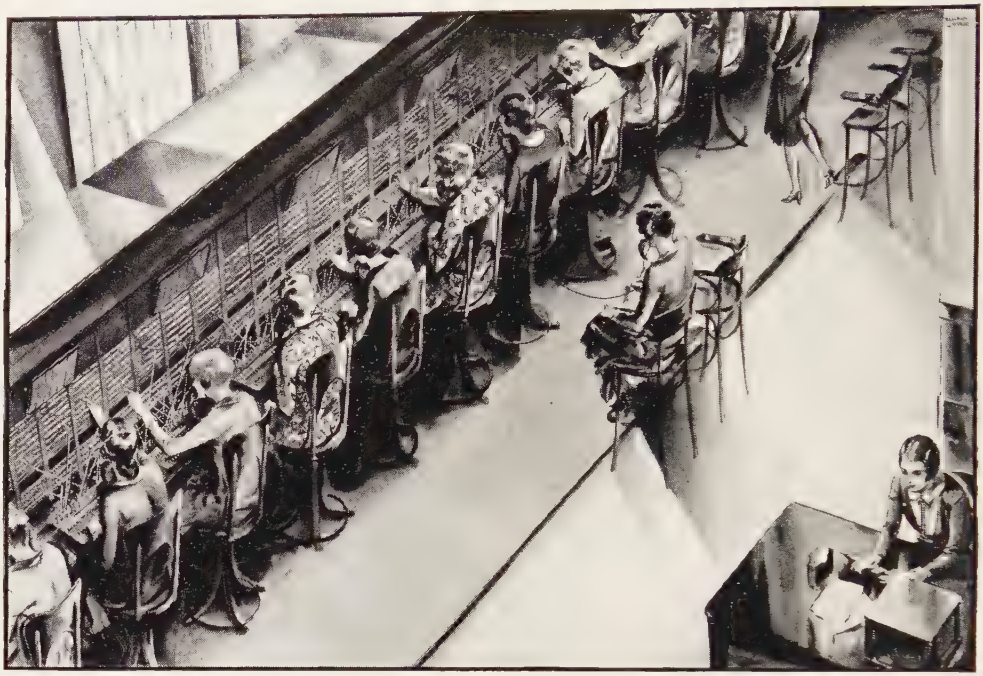
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Mutton
Ox Tail
Pea
Pepper Pot
Printanier
Tomato
Vegetable
Vegetable-Beef
Vermicelli-Tomato

MEAL-PLANNING IS EASIER WITH DAILY CHOICES FROM CAMPBELL'S 21 SOUPS



EACH CALL MUST BE HANDLED SEPARATELY, EACH FITTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO MAKES IT

65 million calls a day . . . each one made to order

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

When you pick up your telephone, you may use $10,000 worth of equipment to talk to your neighbor three blocks away, or $10,000,000 worth of equipment to talk 3000 miles across the continent. Each call must be handled separately, each made to order. To render this service in a way that fits the needs of the American people, the operation of the System is conducted by 24 different companies, each adapted to the area it serves.

These Associated Companies have the benefit of study and analysis by the staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, leading to progressive improvements in service. Each of the Bell Companies takes advantage of the research findings of the Bell Laboratories, commanding scientific talent unsurpassed in any industry.

The quality and precision manufacture of the telephone equipment and apparatus used by the entire System are assured by the specialized production methods of the Western Electric Company, which manufactures for the Bell System.

Today the Bell System is building ahead of the requirements of the public—to the end that the people of this nation may have the greater telephone facilities which they will need tomorrow.

SUITABLE INVESTMENTS *for* Individual Needs

The problem of each individual investor is to select, from the many and varied offerings of new securities, those best suited to his own requirements. In this selection The National City Company with its wide-spread buying and distributing organization, its background of long experience, and its financial resources, can be of service.

In America, National City offices in important financial centers, interconnected with the head office and with each other by private wire, are at your convenient call.

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The National City Company

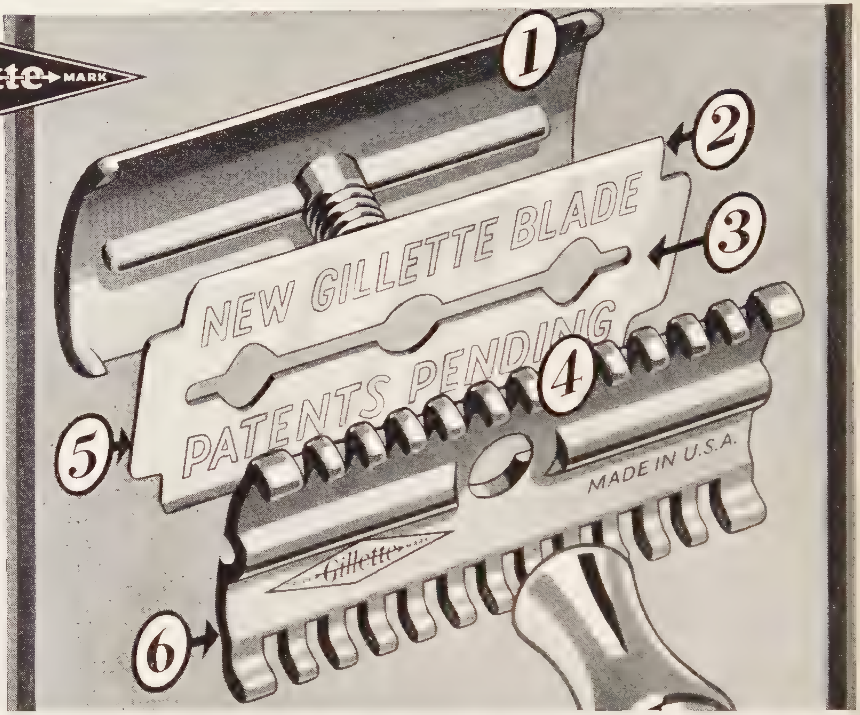
National City Bank Building, New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

6 Vital Improvements

. . . what a difference they make in your shave

TRADE Gillette MARK

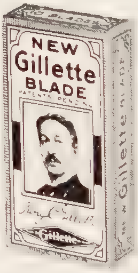


1. ***Reinforced corners***
2. ***Cut-out corners***
3. ***Rust-resisting blade***
4. ***New shape guard teeth***
5. ***Square blade ends***
6. ***New guard channel***

NO WONDER millions of men have thrown away their old razors for this New Gillette. Its reinforced razor cap and cut-out blade corners, in combination with the new shape guard teeth, abolish "razor pull." Its specially processed new blade resists rust. You merely shake it dry—no more tedious wiping—no more cut towels.

Then there are the new guard channel and the square blade ends—six reasons in all why the New Gillette gives you the fastest, smoothest, most comfortable shave you've ever had.

Here is your chance to have the greatest bargain in shaving comfort and convenience that $1.00 has ever bought: The New Gillette Razor, 24K. gold-plated, in a handsome case, and one New Gillette Blade. Additional new blades are priced the same as the old, one dollar for ten, fifty cents for five. Your dealer has both waiting for your call.

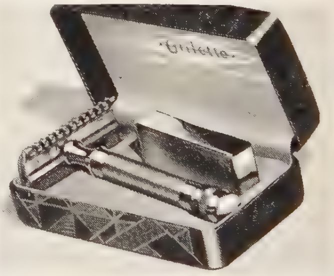


$1.00 *for ten and 50c for five.*

The New Gillette Blades in the new green packet

The New Gillette Razor, 24K. gold plated, in a beautiful case, complete with New Gillette Blade . . . Price $1.00

Other De Luxe Models at $5.00 to $75.00



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

The New Gillette Shave

That *something* which makes a Chrysler a *Chrysler!*

THERE is a certain thrilling something about Chrysler performance that one never senses or enjoys in any other car. It is "something" and yet somehow *everything.* It is the spirit and sure stride of Chrysler speed. It is the gliding sensation of Chrysler smoothness. It is the electric aliveness of Chrysler pick-up. The answer, of course, is Chrysler engineering. With new, roomier bodies of dreadnought construction; with new, bigger, more powerful engines—with Down-Draft carburetion in the "77" and "70", together with the Multi-Range 4-speed transmission and gear shift — these latest Chryslers further out-distance all attempts to equal Chrysler performance. And besides, there is more style in Chrysler beauty, just as there is more *go* in Chrysler power and more *stop* in Chrysler brakes—weatherproof hydraulics, the safest brakes known. Get a personal experience at the wheel—and you will realize with full conviction why a Chrysler inspires a pride all its own.

There is a Chrysler for every purse and every need from
$795 to $3575

The "77"
9 body styles, $1625 to $1825

The "70"
7 body styles, $1295 to $1545

The "66"
6 body styles, $995 to $1095

New Chrysler Six
5 body styles, $795 to $845

The Imperial
8 body styles, $2995 to $3575

All prices f. o. b. factory

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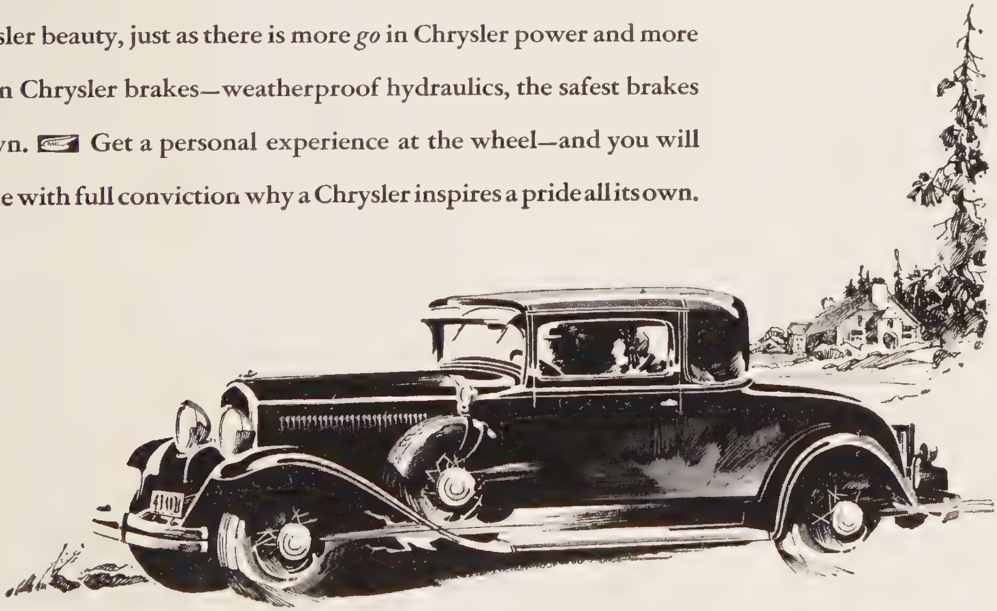
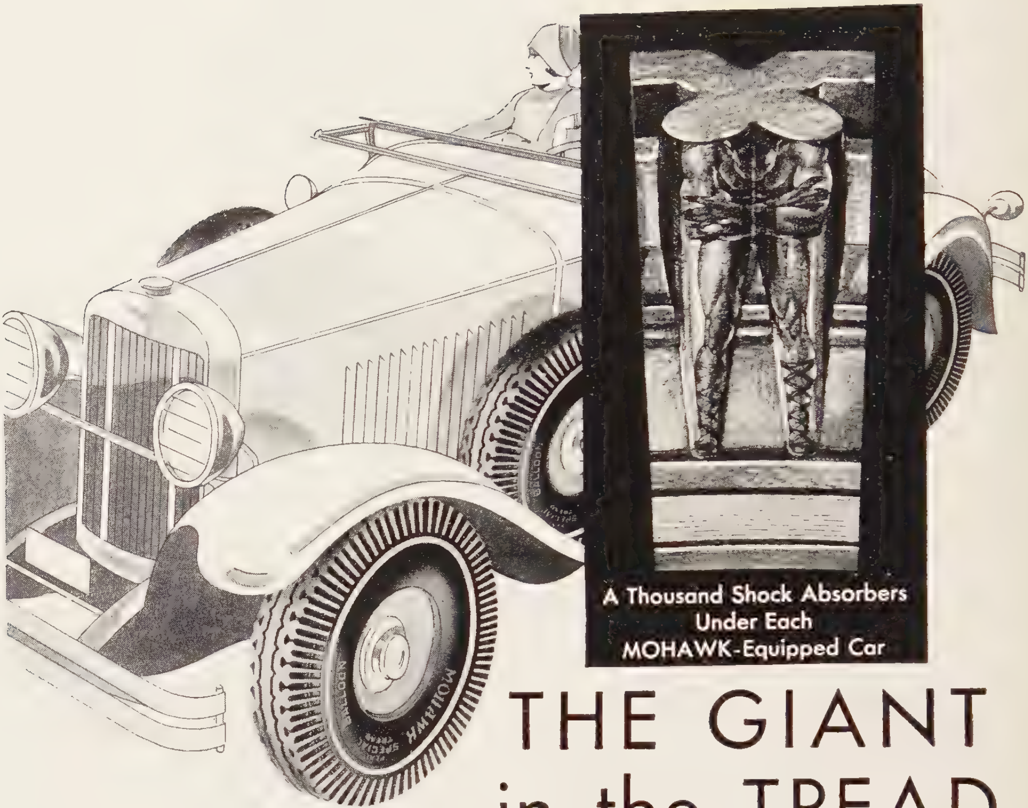


CHRYSLER "77" ROYAL COUPE $1725 *f. o. b. factory (special equipment extra)*

CHRYSLER

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT



A Thousand Shock Absorbers
Under Each
MOHAWK-Equipped Car

THE GIANT in the TREAD

There is magic in the tread of the Mohawk Special Balloon comparable to beneficent genii working always for better car performance . . . Cushioning road shock . . . Improving traction . . . Promoting steering and riding ease . . . Making entirely practical and safe all the flashing acceleration and higher speeds of your modern automobile.

This revolutionary tread design and construction, by increasing tire mileage and decreasing the cost of car operation, is directly responsible for the creation of the true super-tire, the Mohawk Flat Tread Special Balloon.

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WHEREVER
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In compact, convenient form, Mohawk-Hobbs Guides give complete, accurate, unbiased touring information on all long distance travel routes. Price 20c each at all Mohawk dealers.

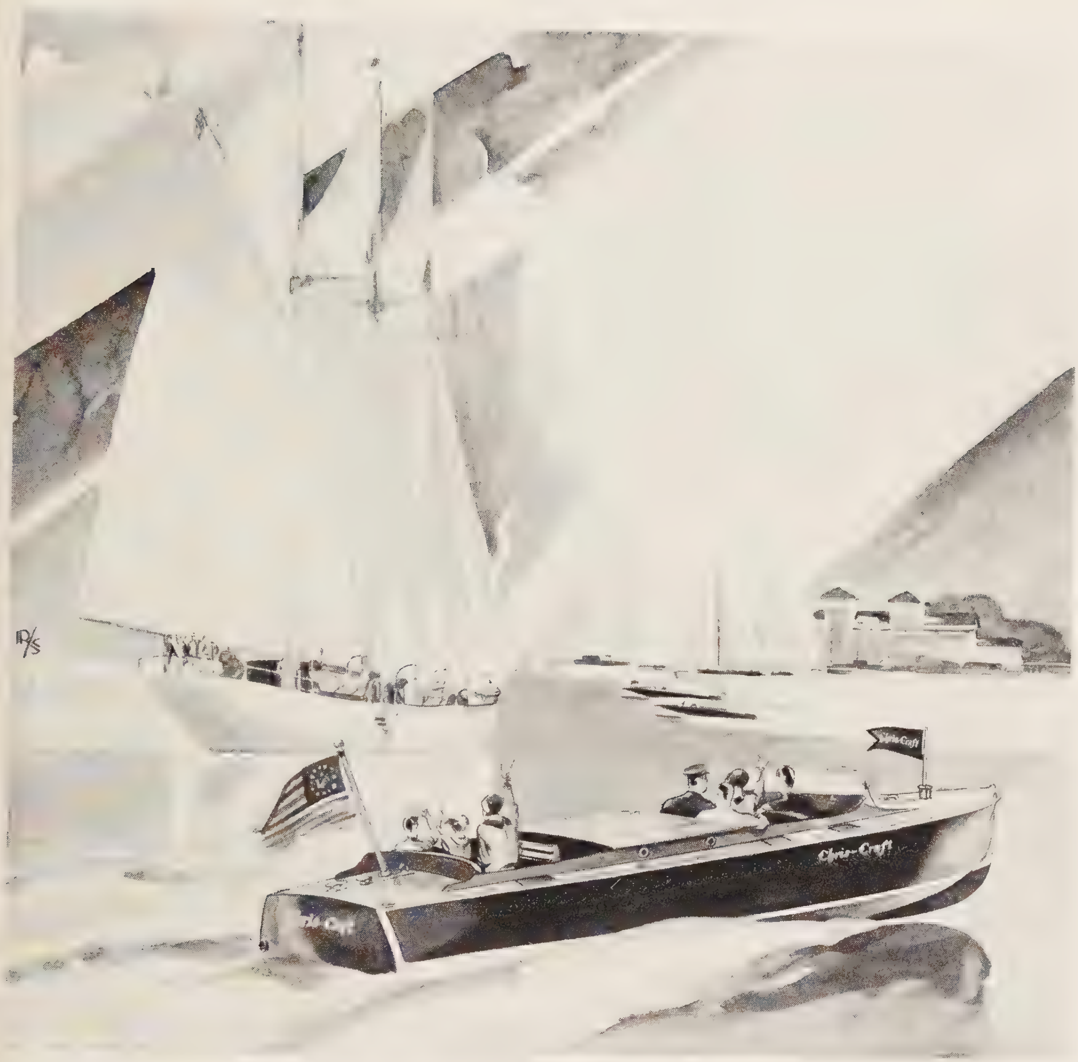
*Featured by Quality Tire Dealers
Everywhere*

MOHAWKS

GO Farther!

THE MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY . . . AKRON, OHIO

For Seventeen Years Makers of Fine Tires



NO land gypsy ever enjoyed the freedom of that nomad of the water, the Chris-Crafter. To him the waterways of the whole world lie open. There are no white lines, no straight pavements. Every bay and river invites the Chris-Crafter to rest or to explore, to hunt or to fish. The shorelines offer wide diversity of play and recreation. Thrilling races, regattas, boat parties, picnics, social affairs—all are within range of the fast, roomy Chris-Craft › › › Every waterside family needs a Chris-Craft, and every member of the family will enjoy and use it. It handles even more easily than a motor car and has the same steering, starting and lighting equipment. There are fast, racy runabouts, luxurious sedans, commuters, cruisers and yachts in the 1930 Chris-Craft fleet. Let the Chris-Craft merchant help you select the one that fits your desire. Illustrated catalog may be had by writing Chris Smith & Sons Boat Co., 765 Detroit Road, Algonac, Michigan.

24-foot Chris-Craft Runabout, 125 H.P., speed up to 35 M.P.H. $2850

NEW!

A 17-foot Runabout, 25 M.P.H., priced at $1295.

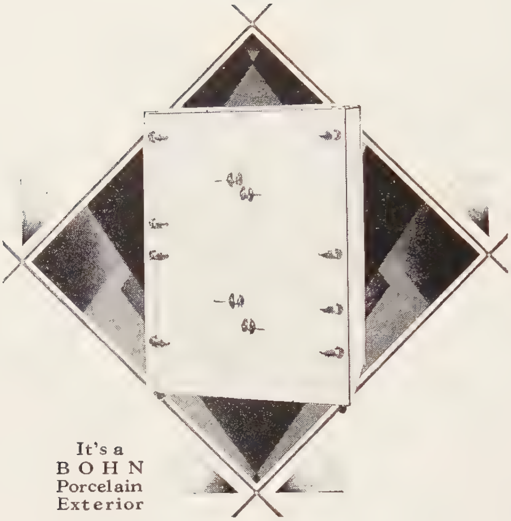
› › ›

A few desirable sales territories open. Wire for details.

Chris-Craft

World's Largest Builders of All-Mahogany Motor Boats

Runabouts—Sedans—Commuters—Cruisers—Yachts
25 Models — 17 to 48 feet — $1295 to $35,000



It's a BOHN Porcelain Exterior

IT took thousands of hours of consideration and experiment to achieve the unrivaled sweetness which greets the eye today when one opens the doors of a Bohn pure white porcelain-lined refrigerator. And what refreshes the mind reacts pleasantly on the appetite.

Then it dawned on the minds of the makers that it was hardly fair to require people to open a door to be refreshed. Why not provide a definite feeling of security about food preservation by having refrigerators white as the driven snow, *within* and *without?*

This desire to guarantee the health and happiness of mankind and at the same time please the eye with an attractive article of furniture, culminated in the creation of the scientific, pure white Bohn porcelain enamel refrigerator.

Bohn *is the world's largest manufacturer of quality refrigerators.*

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SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
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BOHN *SYPHON REFRIGERATOR*

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A luxurious steamer lands you at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, or Durban, and from any one of these attractive seaside resorts you may begin to witness a panorama of glorious sights that includes the famous Kimberley Valley of Diamonds, the majestic Drakensberg Mountains, the Rand gold mines, herds of big game in the five-million-acre Kruger National Park, the wonderful Cango Caves, the mysterious Ruins of Zimbabwe, incomparable Victoria Falls, and all the picturesque phases of Bantu life.

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Write for details regarding special cruise or inclusive independent tours
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GLASSWARE H *for your table*

LOOK FOR THE
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ON EVERY PIECE
embossed on the glass
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Glass Perfected Through the Secrets of 4000 Years

THE ARABIANS a thousand years ago were so skillful in giving color, beauty and ornamentation to glass that Damascus, then a center of their flourishing empire, became as famous for its glass as it was renowned for its swords. The secrets of the Arabian Masters and the secrets of other ages live on in fine glassware by Heisey.

For subjects that are hard to get—always take along a Graflex Camera!

Graflex pictures *live!* And the unique construction of the camera itself makes the most difficult subjects surer . . . simpler . . . for amateur and professional alike.

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The CAMERA for More *Interesting* Pictures

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Do you know that travel in India is now luxuriously modernized? Do you know about these "apartment" pullmans, with your own Indian servants in fare-exempt quarters? Take these salon-bedroom-bath-and-kitchen suites over India's 41,000 rail-miles. Live in them during stop-overs . . . or at any of India's excellent European hotels. Stop to hear Brahmin chants at Benares' burning ghats . . . harvest songs in Kashmir's iris hills . . . the throbbing love-song of Agra's Taj Mahal . . . and soft-throated Bulbuls singing through the pierced marble screens of Gwalior's gardens. Go from Bengal's tropic jungles to Everest's snows . . . from Nautch rhythms to tea-dancing in smart Darjeeling. Regular weekly steamers. Booklets, complete tour service by Indian State Railways, Delhi House, 38 East 57th Street, New York. Or, consult principal tourist agencies (any office) or your own agent. Freight inquiry also solicited.

Between dances . . . in Delhi

India

Film that is found by dental research to discolor teeth and foster serious tooth and gum disorders.

Under Germ-Laden Film Decay Begins

FREE . . . *a supply of Pepsodent to remove it*

You must remove film to be better protected. Please accept a free supply of the special film-removing dentifrice

GERMS cause tooth decay. Many authorities hold germs and tartar a contributory cause of pyorrhea.

There is but one way known to fight germs and better safeguard teeth and gums. You must remove a slippery, stubborn film that glues bacteria to the tooth's enamel. This film covers and protects germs from antiseptics you may use. It imprisons germs in crevices and clings so tenaciously that the most vigorous brushing fails to dislodge it completely. And your dentist knows too vigorous brushing brings harmful results.

This way acts differently

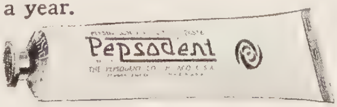
Today dentists are urging patients by the millions to turn from other ways to the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts in an utterly different way. You will note that difference the instant it touches your teeth.

Pepsodent REMOVES FILM SAFELY. No pumice, no harmful grit or crude abrasive, but a scientific action that recommends it for the most sensitive teeth and gums.

Do not delay

There is only one Pepsodent. It is the finest tooth paste dental science of today knows how to make. You will want to try it for the sake of lovelier, healthier teeth. Please write today to the nearest address.

Use Pepsodent twice a day. See your dentist at least twice a year.



Pepsodent, the tooth paste featured in the Amos 'n' Andy Radio Program

AMOS 'n' ANDY

America's Premier Radio Feature

You will enjoy these inimitable blackface artists — the children will enjoy them too. Tune in every night except Sunday at:

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FREE 10-DAY TUBE

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191 George St. . . . Toronto 2, Ont. Can.
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Only one tube to a family 3442

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THE spirit of Nippon is symbolized in Kinkaku-ji. Today, just as in the Sixteenth Century, this "Gold Pavilion" is an object of adoration by a people to whom the love of beauty is sacred.

So it is in all Japan. The same undercurrent of emotion lends an unforgettable tenderness to the countless rituals of a fine culture. The same spirit is behind the courtesy that attends every step of your visit to delightful Japan.

Hand in hand with these evidences of aesthetic growth are modern railroads and motors, and great hotels with all Occidental conveniences as well as the finest facilities for the smart sports of the moment.

The wonderlands of Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China are reached from the United States and Canada by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the American Mail Line, Canadian Pacific and the Dollar Steamship Line. Full information will be furnished by any of these Lines, any tourist agency, or by the

JAPAN
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c/o Japanese Gov't Rys., 1 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.
c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 545 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

FAR EAST *turns into* NEAR WEST

HAWAII is now only a casual trip away...Yokohama 9 days...Shanghai, 3 days farther on...5 days more, Manila. The miracle of the Pacific! It is wrought by Canadian Pacific's great white Empresses...largest, fastest ships on the Pacific...Empresses of Canada, Russia, Asia. This year, the new 26,000 gross-ton Empress of Japan!

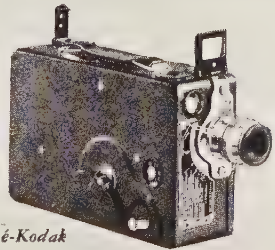
Go via Hawaii or straight from Vancouver and Victoria to Yokohama. Ask for booklets telling new, simplified way of touring the Orient. Information and reservations, your own agent, or any Canadian Pacific office: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Montreal, and 29 other cities in the United States and Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC . . . TO THE ORIENT
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

ROME . . TIMBUCTOO . . MAIN STREET

Brought Back With You

In Home Movies that you take as easily as Snapshots



Ciné-Kodak Model BB, f. 1.9

The Ciné-Kodak is a camera that understands amateurs. Unbiased by the precedents and prejudices of professional cinema camera design, the men who made still photography so easy have now made home movie-making equally simple for you.

How wonderful it is—that you can bring home your trip . . . a day-by-day record of all that you see. Think of having a travel diary made up of living pages to look back on at will!

And a record that's thrilling to make. Inexpensive, too.

To keep the people you meet, the places you visit, the things you see, the sport and the adventure of your journeys—you simply take home movies, in black-and-white or *full color.*

That's the way to get something more than the memory of money spent on your travels.

Don't let your trip end the moment you unlock the door at home. *Keep it always.*

With the Ciné-Kodak, you simply look through a finder, press a lever and you are taking successful movies . . . in plain black-and-white or in brilliant *full color.*

Then you send the film to any Eastman processing station—developing is included in the original price. With the Kodascope, the pictures are projected on a screen as easily as playing a phonograph.

With the famous Ciné-Kodak Safety Film, regular or panchromatic, the Ciné-Kodak takes black-and-white pictures.

By using Kodacolor Film and the Kodacolor Filter, Ciné-Kodak Model B or BB, *f.*1.9 makes beautiful pictures in full, natural color—*every color that the eye can see is faithfully recorded.* Kodacolor is a review of the color and motion that are life itself—*reproduced exactly as in life.*

Go to any Ciné-Kodak dealer and ask to see an exhibition of Kodacolor. Let him demonstrate the Ciné-Kodak Model BB, *f.*1.9. Price, $140. Other cameras for less. Complete outfits as low as $143. Many Ciné-Kodak dealers offer an attractive deferred payment plan.

* * *

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Please send me booklet telling how I can make my own movies.

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Simplest of Home Movie Cameras

Mackinac Is.
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GREAT LAKES Pleasure Ports
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LAKE LINES

Mackinac Island . . .
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America's two famous summer haunts whose very names mean pleasure!

A fast, trim D & C fleet cruising the Great Lakes links Buffalo (55 minutes from the Falls) and Mackinac Island with Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland.

Plan your vacation *now!* . . . to visit one or both of these noted places . . . to enjoy a luxurious D & C voyage. You'll spend long-remembered days.

DAILY SERVICE	1 WAY	R.T.
Detroit-Buffalo	$5	$10
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3 SAILINGS WEEKLY
Fares include meals and berth

Detroit-Chicago	$31	$52.50
Detroit to Mackinac Is.	$15	$26.50
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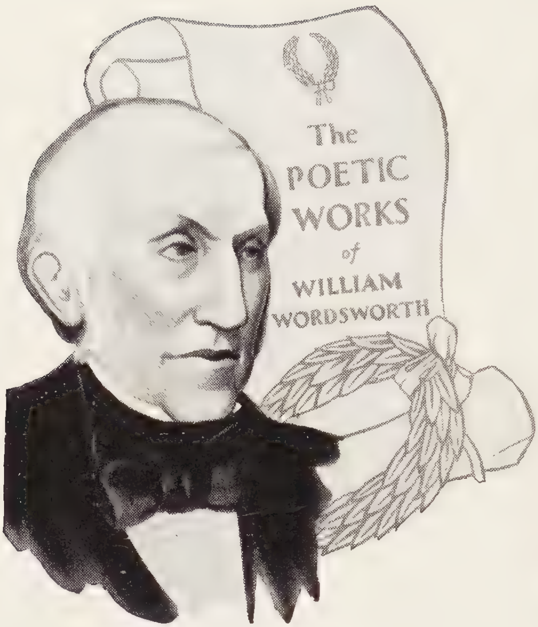

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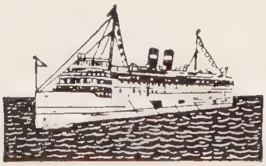

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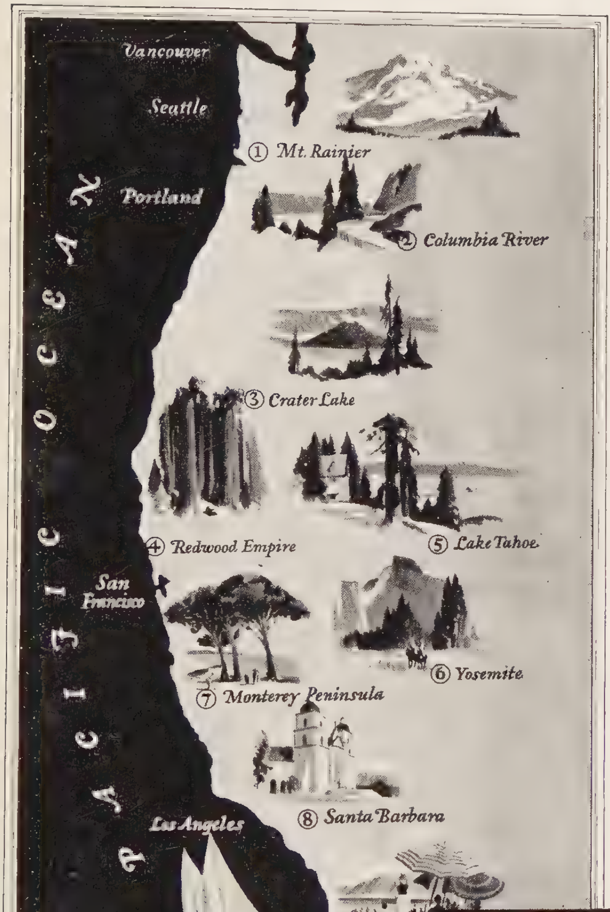
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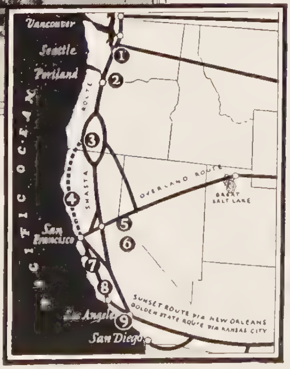
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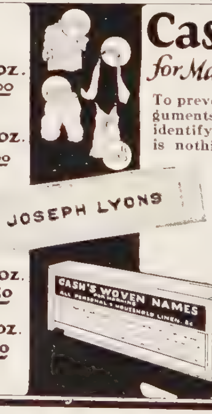

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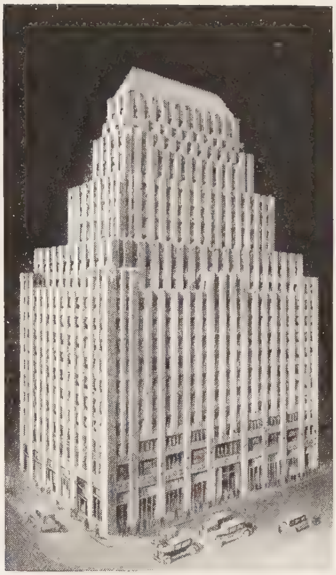

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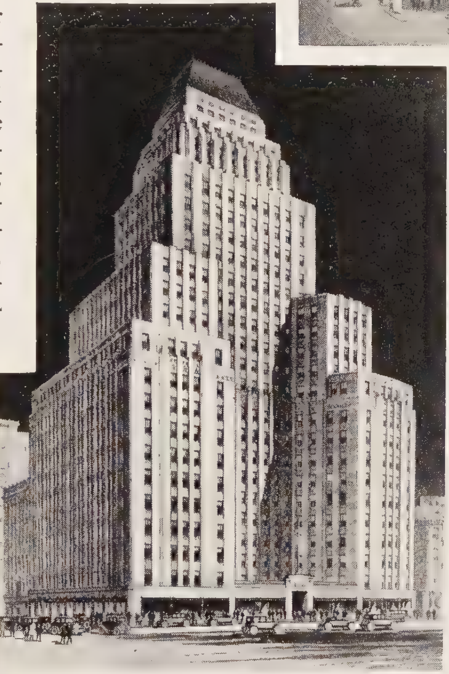

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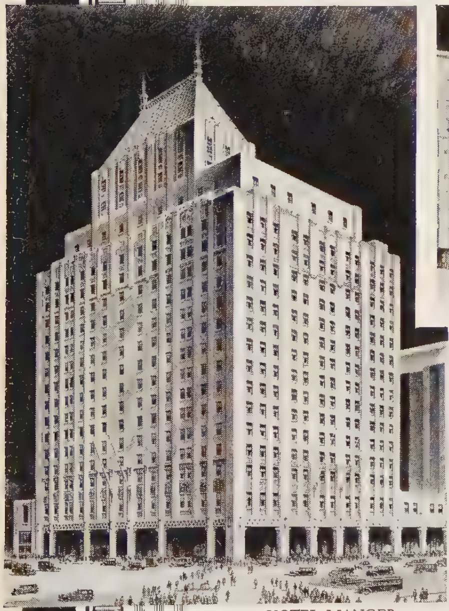

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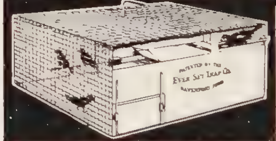

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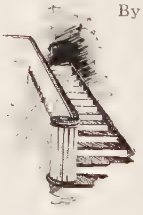

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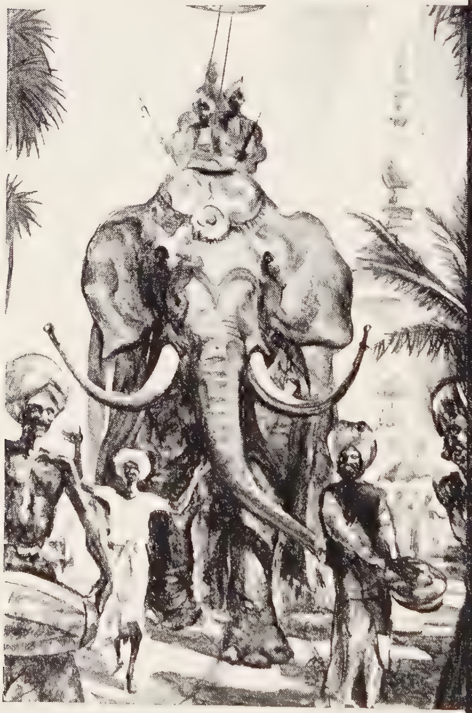

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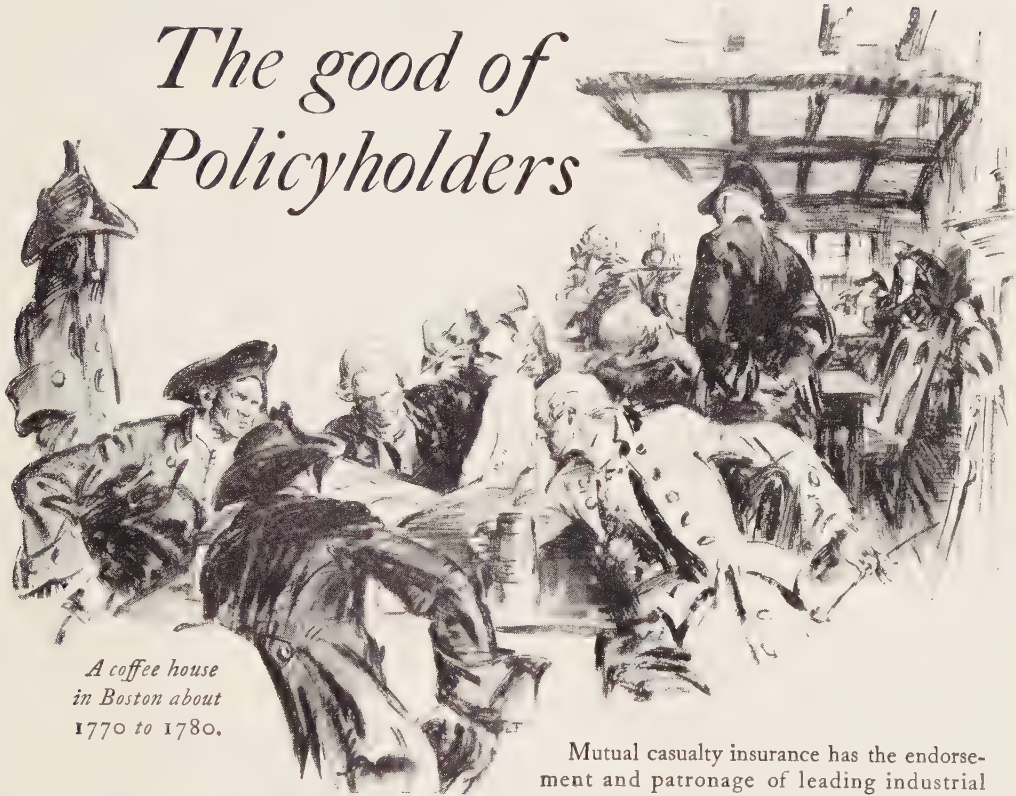

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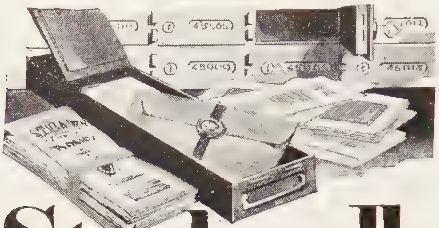

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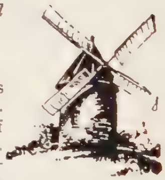

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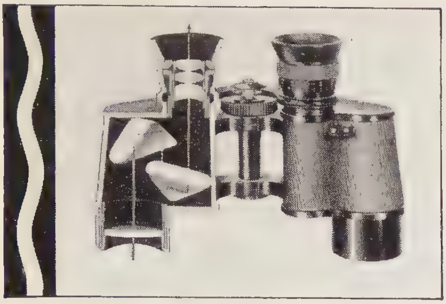

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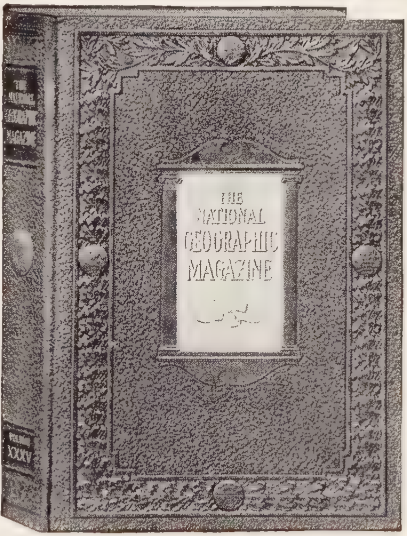

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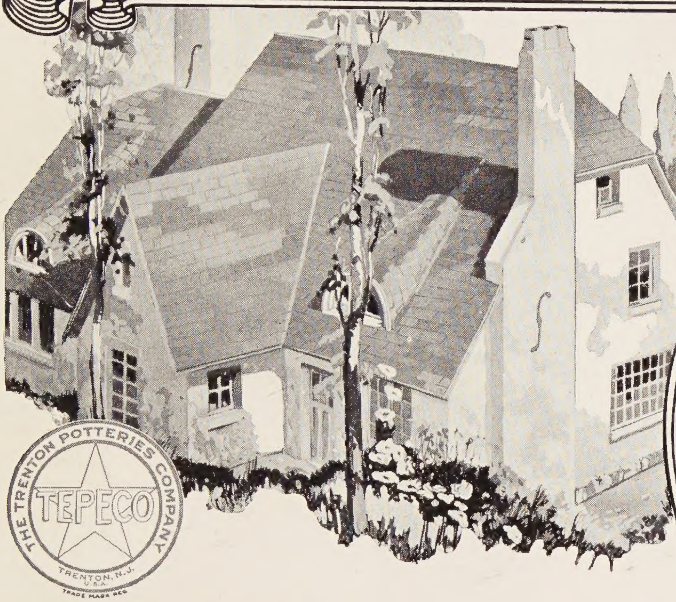

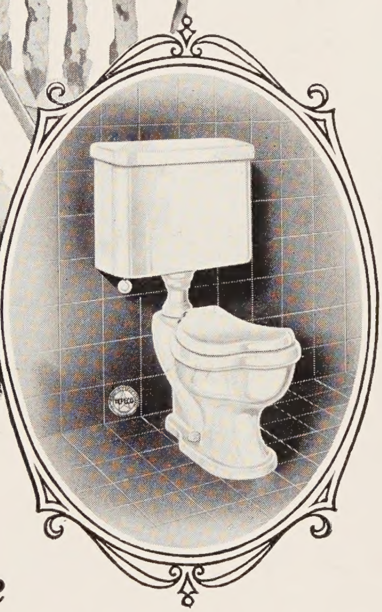

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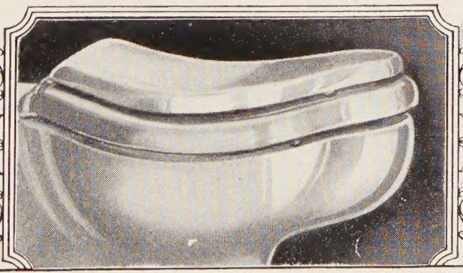

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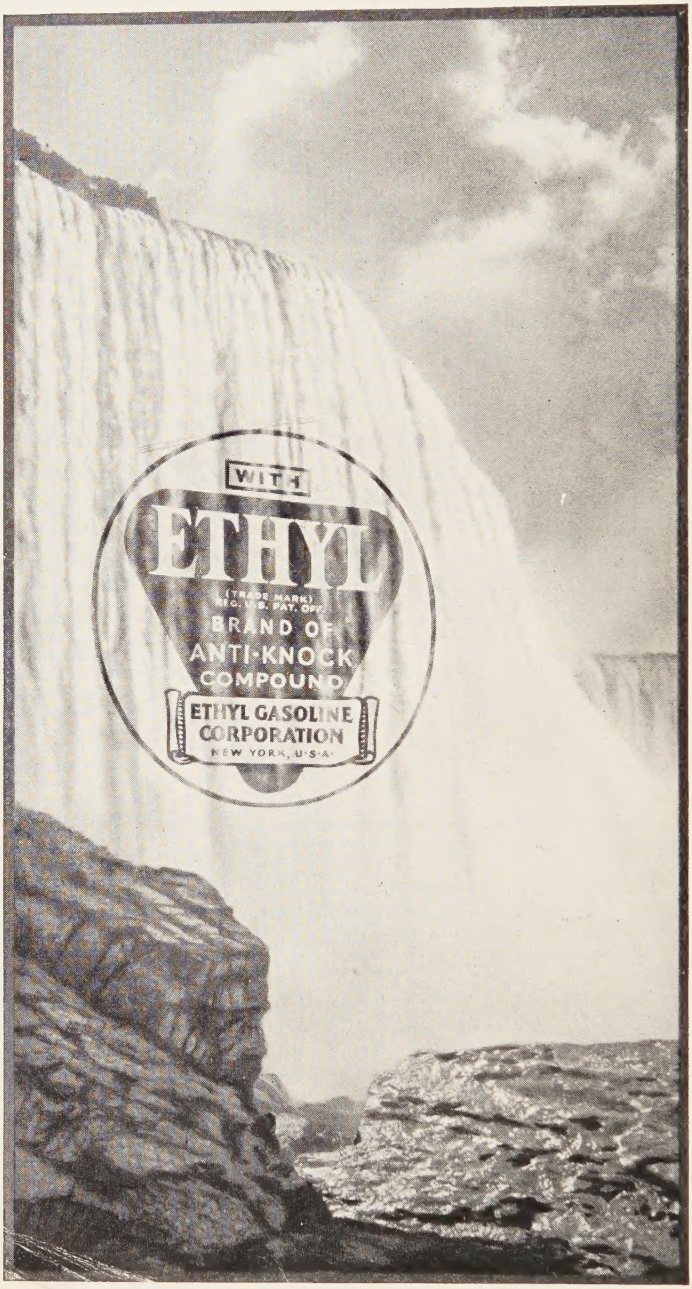
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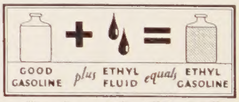
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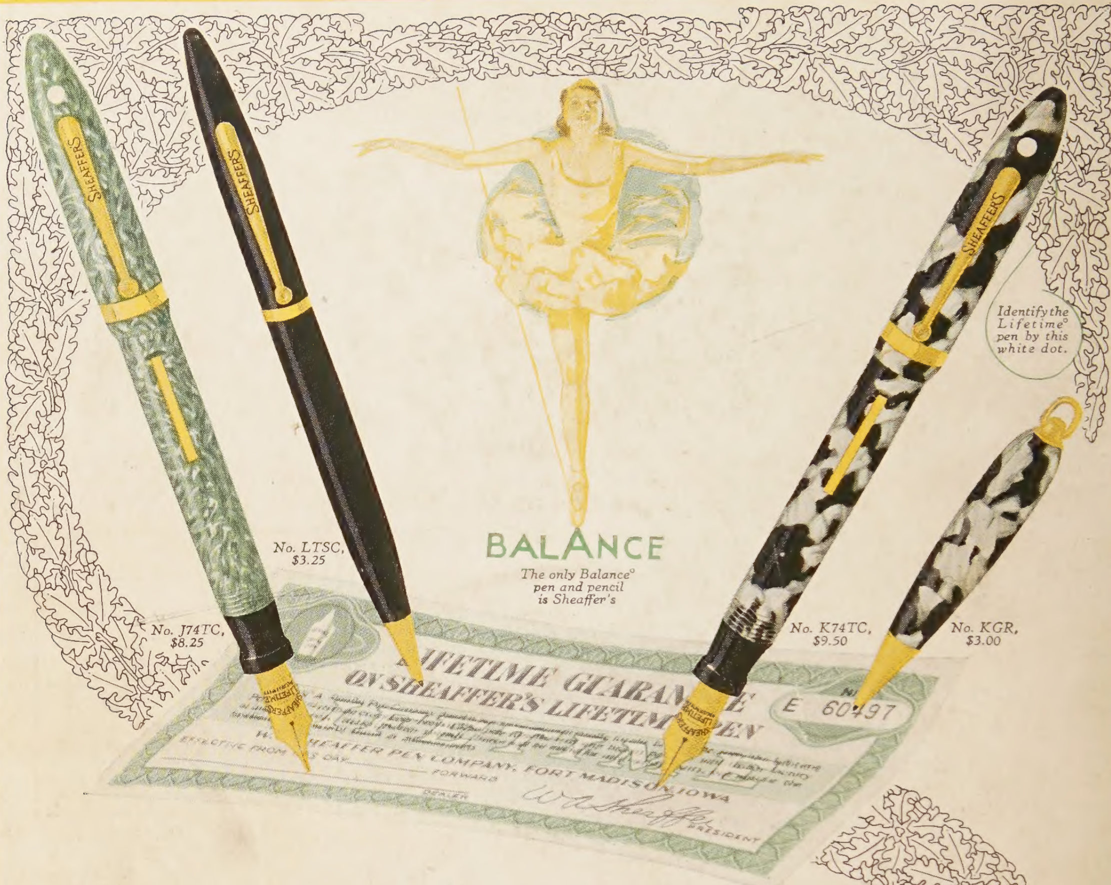
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